The Bombay Gazette.

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* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

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Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 23, 1899.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	G. B. Gavino	5,000	30th March 1899.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Nerry	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	SchRitz	26th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

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S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.
ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES.

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   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
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INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

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LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

TO NIGHT, MONDAY,
MARCH 27,
At 9-30 o'clock,
FAREWELL
TO
LINCOLN
AND
LAUGHTER.
NEW FEATURES.

PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
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The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

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CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
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CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.
India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.
NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of outlages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

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For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, ombay.

NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By	A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	"	do.
Return from Inkerman	"	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	"	do.
Quatre Bras	"	do.
Roll Call	"	do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	"	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	"	Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	"	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	"	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	"	do.
Guns to the Front	"	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1795)	"	Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	"	G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	"	J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	"	Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons)	"	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By	Luke Fildes, R. A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	"	C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	"	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	"	W H Ocrend.
Companion to above	"	do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	"	R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	"	H Dicksie
The Captive	"	Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss	"	Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie ...By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)		
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	By	Herkomer, R A.
Corona	"	O E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	"	E J Poynter, R. A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale(Dogs)	"	Sir Edwin Laudseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	"	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	"	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet(Dogs)	"	do.
A Dead Heat(Dogs)	"	A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	"	do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	"	do.
La Source	"	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	"	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	"	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups)	"	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	"	W C Dodson

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
Opposite Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England, Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

STRONGEST G. J. and DUNLOP TYRES, Accessories and latest Rambler, James, Progress etc., Cycles.—VATCHA BROS., Girgaum and Medows Street, Bombay.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view, at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Undervests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TEAS! TEAS! HUGE REDUCTIONS in SUPERB TEAS OF THE BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION, LD., FOR FEW DAYS ONLY. Nearly 25 per cent less. In lib. tins at the following reduced rates: Re. 1, annas 12, 9, 8-8 per lb. Loose in bulk less 1 anna per lb. MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved, its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL MANAGER for the E. D. Sassoon Mill. Apply by letter to the SUPERINTENDENT, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mills, 2 Rampart Row.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as a Storekeeper, Store-supplier, Head Clerk, Bookkeeper in a Mill or any Eng. Firms. Good Knowledge, Best Recommendations and Security. Apply "No. 146," care of this Paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "23, care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials. 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee, in case of breakage a new one is replaced free. No. 1, Rs. 4, No. 3, Rs. 5—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have had a comfortable suite of Rooms, the Table has been liberal and the Manager I have always found most anxious to please. This Hotel has also the advantage of being more conveniently situated than any other on the Hill.—G. C. AITKEN."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—"Khushroo Lodge," "Jewalee Hall," and "Green Wood." Large, comfortable, well furnished, airy, commanding charming views, and most centrally situated BUNGALOWS on the hill. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travell.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopasia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and I had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN English and European person is willing to take a SITUATION either as Nurse, Nursery Governess, Lady's Help, or a School Matron. Now available. Upcountry preferred. Address No. "87," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SNAKE BITE PILLS!!! Only Try and you will never leave it. One Pill will suffice. Price One Rupee. Ask from F. R. IRANEE, 437, Thakoorwar.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Foustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
HONGKONG	Bank of Australasia and Branch
AUSTRALIA	The Bank of Madras.
COLOMBO	Bank of Bengal
RANGOON	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
AGRA	Bank of Bengal.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,00,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananariva.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. SAYNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co).
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EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....	"	6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. J. P. Cornforth consisting of office tables, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, chest of drawers, pigeon hole, press, marble top wash-hand table, glass door cup-boards, clothes press, screen, double cot, pictures, wearing apparel, uniform, plated ware, gold spectacles, masonic jewels, books, copying press, trunks, swords, old gun, etc.
The property is on view.

Our Weekly Sale will be held TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, instead of TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 27th, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, spring perambulator, baba iron cot, folding harmonium.
1 mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer, in good order.
1 " cottage piano, by Soundy.
1 D.B.B.L. rifle by George Smith.
1 iron framed cottage piano in black and gold case, by Soundy and Co.
1 Paris made folding harmonium, quite new.
To close account—
1 case 20 dozen Welshbeck patent incandescent burners.

AT 2 P. M.

A few pneumatic, safety bicycles.
1 quadrant bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
1 handsome, light victoria.
1 " glass-fronted brougham.
1 strong-built shigram.
1 light serviceable pony cart.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 district tonga and a pair of grey galloways.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Westfield," Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, handsome landau, strong-built, vis-a-vis, waler mare, 8 years old, quiet and ridden by a lady, waler horse, side saddle, brass hall fountain, table ornaments, oil paintings, wind-proof lamps, Persian carpets, Milner's fireproof safe, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and China and other pots, etc., the property of Messrs. G. ASHBY and R. M. ROE.
The property of a Lady—
1 English brougham by W. King and Co., of Long Acre, London.
1 English waggonette or brake by F. Selby and Co., London.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Messrs. Norman and Co. the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, large size coal cooking stove with chimney, cottage piano by Soundy, copying press, counter, Vienna iron safe on stand, Hink's lamps, Brussels and oil carpets, etc., the property of H. CHICK, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MARINE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE THE BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, Administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premise, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz.—
All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, and warehouse standing thereon, situate in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 284, new Nos. 4859, 4860, and 4862, old Survey Nos. 1141, and 1146, and new Survey Nos. 9156 and 9557, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 1064, and Street Nos. 20, 22, and 24, and bounded on or towards the east by the Custom House Road or Marine Street, on or towards the west, by the property of Bai Motlibai, on or towards the north by Marine Lane, and on or towards the south, by the property of Aga Mahomed Nabia Khan.
For further particulars and conditions of sale,

OBITUARY.

DR. LEITNER.

GOTTLIEB WILLIAM LEITNER, M.A., Ph. D., LL.D., D.O.L., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, born at Pesth, capital of Hungary, Oct. 14, 1840, was a naturalised British subject and has several relatives living in England. He was educated at Constantinople, Brussa, Malta, and King's College, London; was appointed First-class Interpreter to the British Commissariat during the Russian War, in 1855, with the rank of full Colonel; was lecturer in Arabic, Turkish, and Modern Greek at King's College, London, in 1859; and Professor of Arabic with Muhammadan Law at the same Institution, in 1861, when he founded the Oriental section. The degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Freiburg, in 1872. He founded over eighty institutions, including the Punjaub University College, a number of schools of various grades, literary societies and free public libraries in India and elsewhere; and started six journals in English, Arabic, Urdu, &c.

Dr. Leitner discovered the languages and races of Dardistan in 1866, and he has since incorporated in his researches, other languages between Kabul, Kashmir, and Badakhshan. He was the only British exhibitor at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, who, in competition with the Ministries of Education of all civilized countries, received a Grand Diploma of Honour that was awarded for "promotion of education." He brought over the first Yarkandi and the first Siah Posh Kafir to Europe, as well as the largest Central Asian collection of curiosities and antiquities. He excavated Graeco Buddhistic sculptures in 1870, and established a link between Greece at the time of Alexander the Great and Buddhist art and religion. Dr. Leitner originated and defended the title "Kaiser-i-Hind" in connection with Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial dignity in India long before its adoption by the Indian Government. Dr. Leitner also caused considerable excavations to be made by his retainers in Swat, which yielded numerous Graeco-Buddhistic sculptures, and proved that Greek art had once influenced that now inhospitable region. In the course of his literary activity, Dr. Leitner brought together one of the largest collections of curiosities in the possession of a private individual; and it is unique in many respects. Besides its ethnographical and numismatic interest, it chiefly illustrates the influence of Greek art when in contact with barbaric sculpture, whether Egyptian, Indian, Assyrian, or Persian. It is now deposited at the Oriental University Institute at Woking.

Dr. Leitner was made a Knight of the Iron Crown by the Emperor of Austria in 1870; a Knight of the Crown of Prussia; and a G.C. of the Order of Francis Joseph of Austria. He was created a Doctor of Laws by the University of Heidelberg "honoris causa," for his knowledge of International and Oriental Laws, a distinction very rarely conferred by that University which is the highest legal University in Europe, and is the consulting body of the German Government in matters of Law. Dr. Leitner was for many years Principal of the Lahore Government College (in which the Delhi College was incorporated); Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore; and Registrar of the Punjaub University. He was also the President of an important body which he founded in 1864, namely, the Punjaub Association, or Anjuman-i-Punjaub, an institution for social, political, and educational reforms. He was the President, Honorary Member, or Councillor, of several Corporations in Germany, France, England, Austria, and other countries. Count Lian-court dedicated his "Laws of Language" to him. Dr. Leitner, who was probably the greatest living linguist, in fact, a second Mezzofanti, spoke, read, and wrote twenty-five languages. He represented India at the Congress of Orientalists held at Florence in Sept., 1878.

His published works comprise:—"Theory and Practice of Education;" "Philosophical Grammar of Arabic;" the same translated into Urdu and Arabic; "The Siein-al-Islam" (History and Literature of Muhammadanism in the relations to Universal History); "The Races of Turkey, with principal reference to Muhammadan Education;" "Comparative Vocabulary and Grammar of the Dardu Languages: with Dialogues and Tales of the same" "Results of a Tour in Dardisten, Kashmir, Little Thibet, Ladak, Zanskar, &c.," Lond., 1868, et seq. "History of Dardistan, Sorgs, Legends, &c.," "Graeco-Buddhistic Discoveries," "A National University for the Punjaub," "Adventures of a Siah Posh Kafir," and "A Vocabulary of Technical Terms used in Elementary Vernacular School Books, Hindustani-English," 1879. Among other works published by Dr. Leitner are "Report to the Government on the History of Indigenous Education in the Punjab before annexation and in 1882," large 4to volume; "Self-Government in India;" "Fragments of Trade Dialects, including that connected with the manufacture of shawls;" "Dialects of Criminal and Wandering Tribes;" "The Changars, Sames and Mes," "The Kalasha Kafirs;" and numerous other publications. Dr. Leitner acquired the Royal Dramatic College building at Woking near London in 1884, and adapted it to the foundation of an Oriental University and Nobility Institute in England for the training of Orientals in any of the learned professions, and for the linguistic preparation of Europeans proceeding to various parts of the East.

He recently published the second and enlarged edition of an extensive Report on the Language and People of Hunza for the Foreign Department of the Government of India, to which he added an illustrated work on "Dardistan" in 1866, 1886, and 1893. Dr. Leitner was engaged as representative of the Founders and of 600 Orientalists in 37 countries, in organizing the Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists, which was held in London in Sept, 1891, on the basis of the original principles laid down in Paris in 1873. This Congress lasted from the 1st to the 10 Sept. 1891, and was divided into 30 sections, embracing all branches of Oriental learning and their practical application in Education, Art, Art-Industry, and Commerce-Several antiquarian, geographical, and other discoveries were communicated to it. Summaries of research in 16 specialities, bringing them up to date, were written for it, for the first time in the history of the Oriental Congresses. The Governments of France, Italy, Russia, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Persia, as also the Secretary of State for the British Colonies, and 40 Universities and other learned corporations from various parts of the world were officially represented, and 160 papers on subjects connected with Oriental studies were sent to it, the publication of which has been entrusted to the Oriental University at Woking, which has been constituted the custodian of the Foundation Stone, Diploma, Medals, &c. of the Statutary Oriental Congresses. The Institute also publishes the "Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review and the Oriental Colonial Record." The Congress also stimulated the creation of the "Japan Society," and of other movements for the encouragement of Oriental studies in this and other countries. He kept up friendly relations with some of the Chiefs of the countries which he discovered, and has thus, indirectly, paved the way for the extension of British influence in the countries between the Russians and the English possessions in Asia. He notably defended the cause of the fugitive Mehtar Nizam-ul-Mulk, late the friendly Ruler of Chitral, Yasin, and a part of Kafiristan. He also on numerous occasions and long before the Durand Mission, showed the sincerity of the friendship for England of the Amir Abdar Rahman of Kabul, and his desire to accept an invitation to England. He was engaged in translating a Persian manuscript of the year 967, which he discovered, after many years of fruitless search, on the secret religion of the so-called "Assassins" of the Crusades (now the Druses of the Lebanon and the Malais of the Hindukush) and edited a series of 77 Oriental works at the Woking Institute, which also issues a Critical Sanscrit Monthly. In the grounds of this Institute, Dr. Leitner built a Mosque, with the necessary appurtenances, for the benefit of Muhammadan residents as also of Muhammadan visitors generally to England, but not for any purpose of religious propaganda, the object of the Institute being purely academical and to promote Oriental studies and learning, whilst permitting each religion or caste to observe its rites without interference one with the other, a purpose to facilitate which special buildings and arrangements were provided by Dr. Leitner, as an instance of Christian and British toleration to members of other creeds. He married in 1869 Caroline Olympia Schwaab, daughter of the late Austrian and American Consul at Brussa, and she greatly assisted him in his literary and philanthropic undertakings. Their only child, Henry, has recently obtained the first Scholarship (in Arabic) awarded by the Imperial Institute, and is now studying Aramaic in Berlin.

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As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. Those need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

PRINCE OF INDIA.

THE NAWAB OF BHAWALPUR.

AMERICAN interest in India has been simulated by the appointment of an American girl's husband as Viceroy of Victoria's Indian Empire. In the *Century* for march, Mr. H. D. Mackenzie describes his personal experiences "At the Court of an Indian Prince"—Sir Zadieh Mahammed Khan Abassie, G.C.S.I., Nawab of Bhawalpur. The enormous extent of the Empire over which Lord Curzon rules is illustrated by the account of one of its petty divisions; for His Highness the Nawab is the great man of a strip of territory only about three hundred by one hundred miles in size, which forms one of the minor states of Rajputana. Yet his wealth is enormous, and his surroundings magnificent.

The Nawab is a man about thirty-six years old, six feet tall, and well proportioned; he has dark and prominent features, long black curly hair, beard cut close, and very long drooping mustaches curling into a ring at the ends. He is extremely sensitive, has a strong will and constitution of iron, and is intensely suspicious and jealous, the natural result of his position.

Except on special occasions, the Nawab dresses in white-muslin trousers, very wide and baggy, silk or cloth coat and waistcoat, and silk-and-gold turban. His pockets are numerous, and their contents surprising. It is a common thing for him to wear two or three watches, and very beautiful ones they are. This does not astonish one so much as the fact that he possesses no less than seventeen hundred watches of all descriptions and is constantly purchasing others. He has also some remarkably fine jewels. His crown weighs nine pounds, and is a mass of diamonds set in silver, with a row of very large pear-shaped pearls as pendants around the base. He has a sword, the jeweled scabbard and hilt of which are valued at five hundred thousand dollars. He wears some extraordinary rubies and uncut emeralds attached to chains of rubies and pearls that he wears as a necklace. He has also a set of fifteen uncut rubies as large as the largest of the emeralds. They are historic gems, with the names of the Mogul emperors engraved upon them. They are very irregular in shape, and measure full one and a half inches in diameter. The robe, sash and pendants seen in his portrait are the insignia of the "Star of India."

He is never without a pocketful of gold mohurs and rupees. A gold mohur is a coin that is not in circulation as money; but it is a custom among native princes to present these coins to friends, and to receive them as presents, on certain ceremonial occasions. It is of pure gold, and varies in size and value from twenty to fifty rupees. A rupee is a silver coin about the size of a fifty-cent piece, but according to the present rate of exchange is worth only about twenty-five cents.

The Nawab leads a very active but whimsical life. His greatest passion is hunting consisting of shooting, pig-sticking and hawking. He is an excellent shot, specially if the game is moving rapidly, and I should be afraid to say how many wild boars he has killed, pig-sticking being a sport not generally indulged in by Mohammedans. He, like most Indian princes, has killed his tiger. He is equally skilled in telling a story, and his English, though slow and measured, is very good. From the time he was five years old he was under an English tutor, appointed by the British Government.

At the death of his father, the former Nawab, the whole state passed into the hands of the British government until the young Nawab, coming of age, was placed on the throne and given full powers to govern his six hundred thousand subjects, together with several crores of rupees, which had accumulated in the treasury under the administration of the English. (A crore is 10,000,000 rupees, or 100 lacs, a lac being 100,000 rupees.)

It is only natural that the young prince, once in possession of his great wealth, should desire to spend it, and the result was that four new palaces were built at the capital of the state, Bhawalpur, and at an old town, about thirty miles distant, called Ahmedpur, the former residence of the Nawabs of Bhawalpur since 1727. Two of these palaces were built in the style that I have already described.

The Nawab has a body-guard of four hundred mounted men, nearly all from Baluchistan, a wild, dirty and most picturesque set, and the best and the most reckless riders I have ever seen. He maintains only one squadron of cavalry and half a regiment of infantry, but has two thousand domestic servants, and three hundred shikarees, or hunters, distributed over the whole state, whose duty it is to send news to the Nawab when game is found in their locality, and to keep poachers from trespassing. He has also a stable of one hundred and fifty Arab, English and Australian horses, and two large river-steamers are held in readiness for six months at a time on the Sutlej, which forms the northern boundary of his state for a distance of about two hundred miles.

The Nawab's private income is about fifteen lacs of rupees a year. He is an absolute monarch, holding the power of signing life or death sentences on criminals. The administration of state affairs is in the hands of his prime minister and other officials, but no measures can be enacted without the Nawab's written signature.

THE CAPTURE OF MANILA.

GEN. GREENE ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE ISLAND CAPITAL.

IN pursuance of the editor's policy of getting the chief actor, or one of the chief actors, in each of the decisive events of the Spanish war, to describe it in *The Century*, the March number of that magazine presents the first of two papers by Gen. Francis V. Greene, on "The Capture of Manila." The writer, who is perhaps the most distinguished graduate of West Point since the Civil War, is the author of several military works, chief of which is his standard history of the Turco-Russian war of 1877, based upon his personal observations of the Russian campaigns. Last year he commanded the second expedition to the Philippines, and his present paper describes the voyage and the preparations for the reduction of the city which Admiral Dewey had blockaded. There were some anxious days pending the arrival of Gen. Merritt with the third expedition.

We had been thirty days without news from the outer world. The Boston brought us the latest information by way of Hong-Kong, which was dated July 2, and consisted of a few brief telegrams, to the effect that Admiral Camara's fleet had passed through the Suez Canal, was coaling in the Red Sea, and as soon as this was completed would continue its voyage to Manila; and that General Merritt had sailed from San Francisco in the steamer Newport on June 28.

These telegrams showed that a most interesting race was in progress on two sides of the globe, each of the contestants with about seven thousand nautical miles to go. Camara was coming east, and Merritt was coming west; and the monitor Monterey which we had left coaling at Honolulu, and the arrival of which was of such vital importance to Dewey, was also coming west, all having the same objective, Manila Bay. As we steamed down the coast of Luzon, I spent several hours figuring on a time-table to see who would come in first. Allowing the Monterey six knots, Camara's fleet ten knots, and the Newport twelve knots, I figured out that Camara would reach Manila July 21, Merritt July 28, and the Monterey August 4. Would Camara come straight to Manila? Would he sail east to intercept Merritt? Would his arrival be delayed beyond August 4? Would he come at all?

I handed the time-table to Admiral Dewey, and he spent most of the night and the following day studying over it. On the morning of the third day (July 19) he came to the China in his barge, and asked me to go ashore with him to see General Anderson, who, with the twenty-five hundred men of his expedition, was quartered in the barracks at Cavite. The admiral was convinced that if Camara continued his voyage he would reach Manila before the Monterey. Having no battle-ship in his command, he was outclassed by the Pelayo. The safety of the army and the transports, at such an enormous distance from America, depended entirely upon keeping his fleet intact. He therefore came to the determination, in case news was not received in less than a week that Camara had turned back, to take his fleet and the transports to the north of Luzon, and then to cruise eastward until he met the Monterey; and the Monadnock, which was following her: then he would return and destroy Camara's fleet. He felt reasonably confident that he would be gone not longer than August 10, and he asked General Anderson, who was the senior officer, what he would do. The latter promptly replied that he would take thirty days' rations, march into the hills about twenty miles east of Cavite, intrench, and await the return of the fleet. My opinion was asked, and I fully concurred in the wisdom of the departure of the fleet, and the propriety of taking the troops inland to await its return.

If Camara's nerve had held out, the result would have been a very interesting campaign in the Philippines. Merritt arrived three days ahead of schedule time, and the Monterey arrived on the very day calculated, but Camara did not come at all. Definite information that Camara had turned back, reached the admiral on July 22, just as it was becoming necessary to take steps to carry the above plan into operation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

"TRUTH" AND THE SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES.

KHANDALLA SANATORIUM.

"TRUTH" has given some space to the story from the KhandallaSanatorium, "first, because it affords a good instance of the way in which soldiers, by injudicious handling, are driven to knock their heads against stone walls; secondly, because it exemplifies conspicuously how such complaints as the one out of which this chapter of accidents sprung ought not to be dealt with." The serving of short measure in canteens is a standing grievance of the soldier, and the only excuse for not suppressing the practice is that it is not easy to prove the offence. In this instance, the customer seems to have had a strong case, and to have taken all proper precautions to prove it. He ought to have had every support from the Commandant, and to have been protected from any vindictive attempt to make him pay for the course he had taken. In both respects the Commandant's action is the opposite of what might be expected of him:—

Khandalla Sanatorium, Bombay.—Some few weeks back a private of the Yorkshire Regiment, who had been invalided there, on return of the regiment from the front, went into the canteen at the above establishment, and ordered and paid for a quart of beer for the delectation of himself and a comrade who went with him. On looking into the pot he found that the measure was very short, and complained to the waiter. The waiter took no notice of the complaint and closed the bar. The aggrieved customer then called the attention of several men standing by to the quart pot and the liquor in it, and the witnesses endorsed his views. The canteen waiter declining to fill up the measure, the second of the two soldiers took the beer to the acting sergeant-major in charge of the canteen. That functionary replied that some one had been drinking the beer. Feeling that insult had now been added to injury, the purchaser of the beer made a complaint to the N.C.O. on duty, the beer was bottled up and taken into official custody, and the parties adjourned until orderly-room next morning. The complaint being then stated to the Commandant, he listened to the facts, but delivered nothing in the shape of a judgment. Later in the day the sergeant-major came across the aggrieved "Tommy" and his friend, and requested them to come to the canteen, where he asked the waiter which of the two was the man who bought the beer. The waiter replied that the second soldier had bought it, whereupon the hero of this story, the real purchaser, said that this was a mistake, as he had paid for the liquor. Upon this the same soldier was put in the guard-room on a charge of making a false statement. On the following day he was brought up once more before the Commandant. His request to be allowed to call witnesses to prove that he paid for the beer was refused, and without taking any evidence other than that of the sergeant-major, the Commandant awarded the prisoner four days' defaulter's drill. As he came out of the orderly-room, the canteen waiter greeted him with a derisive laugh, on which the soldier told him to be careful, as he might have to swear to what he had said. Forthwith the unfortunate private, now well on his way down hill, was put once more in the guard-room on a charge of using threatening language to a non-commissioned officer. On the following day he appeared before the Commandant for the third time. He denied the language imputed to him, and asserted that the actual language used was not a threat. Again he was refused permission to call witnesses, and this time he was punished with six days' defaulter's drill. Moral: When a pint of liquor is served out to you in the canteen as representing a quart, drink it up and say nothing.

11th Hussars, Meerut.—A recent growl from this regiment has reference to the fact that the men are not allowed to go out to the bazaar in fatigue dress, as they have been at other stations, and that no "boxwallahs" are allowed to come into barracks to sell the sort of articles that soldiers would buy in the bazaar, such as soap, matches, tobacco, &c., for which they consequently have to go to the coffee-shop, where the prices are very much higher—as much as 25 per cent, in many cases. The gist of this grievance obviously is that the prices in the coffee-shop are unnecessarily high. It ought to be possible for a concern of this kind to under-sell any private trader, and if it were managed on proper principles, there would be no outcry among the men at the lack of facilities for dealing elsewhere.

1st Battalion The Queen's, Rawalpindi.—A recent order in this regiment forbids any man to leave barracks unless properly dressed for walking out. No such order is in force in any other regiment in the garrison, and there is an obvious objection to insisting upon such strictness of dress. In the absence of such an order the men spend a great deal of time dressed at their ease fishing, resting, bathing, or enjoying other forms of sport, affected by Mr. Atkins, and very beneficial to him, morally and physically. If they are required to dress up in their best walking out clothes, they cannot afford to indulge in any amusement which is likely to damage their clothing, and moreover, if a man is seen out with his best clothing in a dirty condition, he is liable to all sorts of penalties. The result is that the men affected by this order are spending their spare time lounging about the bazaar instead of getting air or exercise in the open. It would certainly seem, therefore, that those Commanding Officers who allow a certain latitude in the dress their men go out in, are wiser than the C. O. of the Queen's.

1st Battalion The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Bombay.—Much amusement was recently caused in this battalion by the spectacle of two men parading every evening for a week before the Orderly Officer, the one accompanied by a monkey at the end of a chain and the other by a diminutive pet puppy. The explanation of this edifying performance is that the parade was ordered as a punishment, on account of the two animals having intruded themselves into the barrack-room contrary to orders. The officer who awarded the punishment was evidently stimulated by the Mikado's ambition to make the punishment fit the crime, but it is not altogether certain that he has been successful. To deliberately make two men a laughing-stock for the whole regiment every night for a week is no laughing matter for them, and not calculated to enhance the dignity of the military calling.

2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, Bellary.—On a recent occasion a fatigue party was told off to mark for the sergeants of this battalion at an afternoon's rifle shooting. The sergeants were only shooting for their own amusement, and the game lasted from 1-30 till 5-15 p.m. The fatigue party got no payment for their work, and not even a drink, having to look on while the sergeants consumed their refreshments. I understand that when men are employed to mark for sergeants under such circumstances, it is the usual rule to pay them, and it is a rule to which no exception ought to be allowed.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE POPE.

AN INTERESTING VISIT TO THE THRONE-ROOM OF ST. PETER'S.

SOME of Gen. Sherman's experiences on his tour of Europe in 1871-2 were highly diverting. Extracts from the diary in which he recorded them are printed in the March *Century*.

On Monday last (February, 1872) George A. P. Healy, the artist, entertained us at dinner and after dinner quite a company came in, among them a priest named Chatard, from Baltimore, who presides over the American college for the education of priests. He offered to take us to see the Pope, and appointed to meet us at 11-30 A. M. next day at St. Peter's. Fred Grant was unwell and unable to go, but Audenried and I were there punctually, and were conducted up a high flight of stairs, and through a series of rooms to what is called the throne-room, where some eight or ten persons, mostly priests, were in waiting. Soon the Pope came out of his own apartment, and all in honor knelt. We bowed low with one knee, and I saw the others kiss the Pope's hand and foot. As he came to us Mgr. Chatar mentioned our names and country, when the Pope asked us to rise, and entered into quite a free conversation with us. He then turned to make his accustomed round through the rooms by which we had approached, occupied by guards or servants, till he reached a gallery where were arranged the visitors of the day, mostly American travellers, and the greater part ladies, who according to etiquette, had taken off their bonnets and covered their heads with black lace mantillas. They also knelt as he passed along, some kissing his hand, some merely bowing the head. The Pope made the full circuit, we following, and when he got clear around he turned about and preached quite a sermon in Italian, which, interpreted, was a general benediction of us all, with authority to convey the same to our families and friends. He seemed in a most gracious mood, full of benevolence, and is doubtless a good man. We stopped to talk with our American friends, among whom was Mrs. Pinchot, and then went up another flight of stairs to see Cardinal Antonelli, who is accounted the power behind the throne. He received us promptly, took us into his room, sat down, and talked quite freely of America, with which he seemed familiar. The Pope looked about five feet nine inches and quite heavy in flesh, but Antonelli is tall and slender, and seemed in poor health, though some ten years younger than the Pope. We did not, of course, talk politics, but I was convinced from all I saw and heard there that the temporal power of the Pope is gone.

MR. CAMPBELL THOMPSON relieves Mr. G. H. List, Engineer-in-Chief of the North-Western Railway, on 8th April, on which date Mr. List finally severs his connection with the Railway of which he has been Engineer-in-Chief for over nine years. He takes furlough from 8th April till December 1899, when he finally retires under the 55 years rule.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF INDIA.

MR. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER has addressed the following appeal to the 30,000 policy holders in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company:—

If I could only think that the various letters which I have written to the public press during recent years on the sanitary condition of Bombay have had some effect on our Municipality and have led to some practical action, I should thereby be rewarded for fulfilling a public duty. Hitherto, however, it must be confessed that there has been little energetic action to improve public sanitation. I exceedingly regret the state into which all sanitary matters have been allowed to drift in an important city like Bombay.

We cannot expect the health of the country at large will improve, so long as all rules of sanitation are openly defied as has been the case for so many years. Here even in Bombay with a rapidly increasing population, approaching a million, and the largest income and relatively lightest taxation of any similar Municipality in India, our Corporators are content to talk the idle hours away and leave necessary sanitary measures to take care of themselves. To my mind it is not at all surprising that the unhealthiness of Bombay has year by year been steadily increasing. It is impossible that it should be otherwise with so-called sewers beneath our feet which I fear are practically stagnating cesspools, retaining as much as their size will allow of the daily sewage of such a large population. Of course only a portion of this sewage ever reaches these ground cesspools; the remainder is deposited daily in every convenient open space and every yard of foreshore within easy reach until the accumulations make more fetid the already poisoned atmosphere. If it were not for the sun and the natural yearly cleansing by the monsoon rains Bombay would be uninhabitable in a very short time.

The ignorant population are no doubt filthy in their habits, but they are not to be unduly blamed, as they are not provided with public latrines in anything approaching the requisite number and even if these were in existence, there are no efficient sewers to serve them. There are innumerable collections of native huts made of stone and mud about the city the inhabitants of which openly use the surrounding ground as a latrine and deposit thereon all kinds of filth, until the wonder is that human beings can exist in such a polluted atmosphere and but for the glorious sun and rains they would, not.

I believe the greater portion if not the whole of the refuse of the city is still being carefully stored over the Tardeo flats and it is obvious that a real danger to public health is thereby constituted.

Portions of our foreshore are gradually being covered with filthy deposits from the Love Grove sewage pumping station and elsewhere from the city.

There can be no doubt that what is wanted is an independent Sanitary or Cleaning Department. If real improvement is to take place a Sanitary Board with almost absolute powers should be appointed by Government. The question of money should not be allowed to stand in the way, and it should be forthcoming to the extent required. Look at what has been spent in Great Britain during the last 50 years—a sum no less than 200 Millions sterling. Every possible precaution should be taken to prevent unsatisfactory work being done and the contracts should not be allowed to be re-let. Public Latrines should be at once erected in sufficient numbers for the large population who now defile the ground and atmosphere and there people should be taught public decency under penalty. Efficient Latrine accommodation in the lower class of native houses, should also be seen to. Malabar, Cumballa Hill and Peder Road should also be drained and the building of houses in these localities placed under proper restrictions.

Bombay is a tropical populous City crowded with people of many nationalities, well supplied with good water and food, finely placed and surrounded on three sides by the sea, and with an equable climate, but with an imperfect conservancy and sewage system, with the poor much overcrowded in insanitary buildings the evils of which are lessened when the people can live out of doors.

The Oriental Life Office is probably more deeply interested having nearly Eight Crores of Rupees at stake in the healthiness of Bombay and the whole of India, than any one in the country. The sanitary condition of Bombay and India is not a matter of yesterday with me. It has been ever before me for the last 33 years, being an all-important factor in Life Assurance business. Some months before the present epidemic, while in conversation with one of the highest authorities in the Presidency, I expressed the fear that we might have an epidemic any day from the state into which the city had been allowed to drift. I am told, upwards of 30 Lacks of Rupees have been spent on disinfectants which might as well have been thrown out the sea for all the good they did. In fact they were a source of evil, as they made people believe that the places where they were put were clean and safe from disease whereas the contrary was the case. The plague has been a respecter of persons, being chiefly confined to the very poor. Let us however get a right good virulent epidemic, such as black plague, cholera, or small-pox, and there will be a different result. It is because of this that I have forebodings about the future of the country, unless the matter of sanitation be taken up in right earnest, which has not been the case to date.

The subject of Sanitary Reform in its relations to this country is one to which as I need hardly urge the best energies of Government may well be directed, and never was the urgency of action more vividly brought home to all concerned in the welfare of this great Empire than now when the demon of plague is ravaging it from end to end.

I am glad I carry with me one of the leading Government Officers in this Presidency in my advocacy of open drains. He is quite of my opinion and said it is much to be deplored that there are so many under-ground drains in India.

A new source of danger to residents on Malabar Hill is the practice of building two or three bungalows where only one was before; also that the native owners are occupying them more now than in years gone by without paying proper heed to the laws of sanitation. There is little or no drainage on Malabar and Cumballa Hills although no place could be more easily drained on account of position.

The strictures passed from time to time on the sanitary condition of our city are, as any one who knows will admit, only too well deserved. The population is greatly congested in many parts, and large areas of the town occupied by the poor residents are dis inguished by filthiness and utter neglect of sanitary laws. There should be a much freer circulation of air whereby many crowded tenements are crowded into a restricted area. To my mind one cannot imagine a more appropriate name for our city provided the reforms I advocate were carried out, than "Bombay the beautiful." The town is built on an island and ought to be one of the healthiest in the world. The reason it is not so is entirely owing to its insanitary condition.

Whether the Sanitary reform is to be through the creation of an independent Sanitary Board or through the Health department of our Municipality the following suggestion might be borne in mind:—(a) All town sweepings should be burned in each ward as far as possible. (b) House connections should be dispensed with, as they are disseminators of disease throughout the dwelling houses to which they are attached. They are not suited for a country like India. (c) If the out-let to the Drainage system could be made at Colaba—well out to Sea—it would be very satisfactory. (d) The proposal to lay the city sweepings at Cooria is not a wise one. Has it been considered that Cooria is dead to windward of Bombay, and that during the hours of night, when all the city slumbers, the wind gets fair from that spot over Bombay? The north and north-east winds are, and always have been, found unhealthy. A strong protest against such a scheme as depositing the city's filth on Cooria Flats should at once be raised. It means simply death-dealing. The wind lines, which from Cooria bear over and enclose the width of inhabited Bombay are north-east by north a quarter north, and north by east a quarter east. Cooria is distant as the crow flies from the Crawford Market only eight miles. The new arrangement will be no improvement on making the Byculla flats the dumping ground of our filth. Notwithstanding what may have been written to the contrary, incineration for sweepings and an outlet beyond Colaba in the sea for drainage, will alone meet the case. (e) Make sure that the city is not water logged by providing an outlet for the waste water which soaks into the filthy soil. (f) Open drains where possible of chunam with proper pipes laid therein which can be flushed every day. I would stop the making of every under ground drain in the country, and where possible have them above-ground so that they could be properly flushed.

I am sorry to say with regard to our under-ground drainage system, that no one seems to know anything about it. We all feel as if there will be some day an upheaving of the elements under-ground. I would suggest that we should revert to open drains, constructed as before stated as far as possible, to be flushed every day by steam power at various parts of the city. Then we know where we are, and we would not live in fear and trembling as to what was to happen next with the element of death lurking under-ground. "Immediate and decided action is, however, absolutely necessary to increase the Health Department by an army of really good scavengers else we may continue to drift. It behoves the powers that be to see to it, and put the city in order without further delay. Unless some change for the better takes place in the Health of the city, our last state shall be worse than our first. If these suggestions were carried out, I believe ere long we should notice a marked improvement in the health of the town. The present unhealthiness may pass away, but another will follow in course of time. To make our city what it could and should be as the Gate of India, an entire change must be made in the constitution of the governing body of the city, and the sooner this is done the better for all concerned.

I do not blame the Native Members of the various Municipalities for this state of things. They have done their best according to their lights. It is the system that is to be blamed. The East is not ripe for popular management of its Sanitary affairs. The mistake was that a proper Sanitary or Cleaning Department was not created by Government long ago which would have looked after the conservance of the country on the same lines as in Great Britain. But for the glorious sunshine we Europeans would not be able to live in the country.

When such reforms as I have suggested for administering a large and busy oriental town according to modern European methods shall have been carried out, I believe the day would not be far distant when European and Native lives in India would be accepted for assurance at English rates of Permia pure and simple. On the other hand unless some suitable remedy be devised so that the sanitary condition of India is well looked after the consequence will become more and more serious as years roll on.

My earnest desire in issuing this pamphlet is to accompalish the work of sanitation and conservancy amongst the varied communities in India and the East, as the work has been accomplished amongst the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The Oriental has successfully weathered one of the severest gales that has ever fallen to the lot of any Life Assurance Company to pass through during these three trying years. I believe the worst is now over, but I am all the more anxious the native races of the country should be educated so as to conform to and respect the laws of sanitation, as Western nations do. Epidemics in India might then probably become extinct and Actuaries would have to revise their mortality statistics.

As regards the origin of the plague in Bombay, I think, there can be little doubt that Bubonic fever had been in endemic form in Bombay for a decade or more. The increasing filthiness of the city combined with the most peculiar monsoon of 1896 when the rain ceased in August instead of October—falling within a period of about six weeks instead of four months—doubtless made the bubonic Epidemic. This is I believe how the plague broke out in Bombay in 1896.

In future when such an outbreak takes place a cordon of European Troops should immediately be placed round the infected places to allow no one out or to enter, when much future misery might be saved. The "most comfortable and fully equipped segregation hospitals possible should also at same time be provided—no matter though they might never be required. The first expense in the case of an Epidemic is always the least, when judiciously expended.

I would urge the Policyholders in the "Oriental" and their friends to take an active and sustained interest in the sanitation and conservancy of India, Ceylon and Burma, by each one directing his best efforts to improve the hygienic condition of the city, town or station, which may be his permanent place of abode, so that there may be quite a tangible and practical movement in this direction from which substantial results may be looked for. My appeals are not addressed to a small audience, for the constituents of the Company, Police-holders, Share-holders Medical Advisers and Agents, now number over thirty thousand of the educated class all over India, Burma and Ceylon. So that if my appeal finds a sympathetic response, as I sincerely hope it will, the Governments and Administrations of these places will have quite a host of auxiliaries to help them in the continuous efforts they are putting forth all over the great Peninsula to advance and sustain the work of sanitation and conservancy. It is an incontrovertible fact that the success of a Life Assurance Company depends very much on the sanitary and hygienic surroundings of those who are its constituents in the persons of the Policy holders, and those taking a constant interest along with the shareholders in the sanitation and conservancy of their places of abode, must as a matter of course, very largely contribute to the success of the Life Assurance Company, with which their pecuniary interests are bound up. In Europe experience has abundantly shown that with the advancement of sanitary science and legislation, there have been corresponding decreases in the general mortality—pure water, clean dwellings, improved drainage, each contributing to a steady diminution in the number of preventable deaths.

I am sure I may leave this matter in the hands of our Native Policy Holders all over India and the East, feeling confident that they will help the movement in a *practical manner* as much as in them lies in their various localities, so as to improve the longevity of the several races in India, in all of which the "Oriental" is much interested. Think what this means as regards the physique, the character, the growth and the well-being of the people! Think how well these—so far as they have hitherto gone—have been reflected in the steady growth and the present flourishing condition of this Company, at once one of the authors and the product of the new national life that has been awakened.—Yours &c.

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER.

The "Insurance Observer," London, 24th February 1899, says:—

Investigations made by Colonel Waring into the sanitary condition of Havana have led to the publication of a most interesting article in the *Forum*. It appears from statistics given therein that yellow fever has visited twenty-eight States in North America and has caused in all 65,311 deaths. Quite 90 per cent. of this mortality is attributed to the importation of the disease from Cuba, a fact showing that the United States have a very direct interest in the sanitation of that country. It is recognised that to effect a permanent improvement in conditions there a very large expenditure will have to be incurred, but not appreciable compared with the loss which would result from leaving matters unimproved." Colonel Waring estimates that over a hundred million dollars was the cost to industries and commerce alone of one epidemic introduced from Havana.

BEFORE MANILA FELL.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE RAINY SEASON.

IN the first of two papers on "The Capture of Manila," Gen. Greene describes in the March *Century* the difficulties under which he laboured in keeping his brigade in good condition for the assault upon the city:

General Anderson came over from Cavite and accompanied me on one of my reconnaissances, and two plans of attack were then discussed. One was to drag our artillery over the road through the rice swamps to the hill at San Pedro Macati. Here it would have a commanding fire on the Spanish lines east of the city, which were weakest at this point; and General Anderson favoured making the principal attack from this direction. This, however, would take us away from our base on the shore, and we had no transportation except a few insignificant native carts. It would also take us away from any direct communication with the navy, whose one hundred and fifty-seven pieces of artillery, large and small, operating on the flank of the Spanish lines, would, in my judgment, more than counterbalance the disadvantage of attacking the strongest part of the Spanish position. While, of course, I was ready to carry out without question any orders that General Anderson might give, yet I expressed very strongly my opposition to his plan of moving away from close touch with the navy, and he declined to give any orders pending General Merritt's arrival.

Meanwhile, the men made themselves as comfortable as possible in camp. They had nothing but shelter-tents and one set of clothing. It rained on parts or all of every day, and the rain was of infinite variety, from a passing shower to an all-day-and-all-night storm, with a cool wind, and rain falling at the rate of from four to six inches a day. Immediate steps were taken to get the men off the ground by shelter-tent, and was driven in at the end by the wind: so that the men were never dry during the twenty-four days we remained in this camp, yet they did not sleep on the wet ground. I had caused every bottle of wine and liquor to be removed from all the ships the day before we sailed from San Francisco, so that the officers and men landed with their systems absolutely free from alcohol for thirty-two days. The water for drinking and cooking was obtained from wells sank a few feet deep on the edge of the camp. It was abundant in quantity and apparently of good quality, but, as a precaution every drop of it was d for cooking or drinking was boiled. This was done in spite of the greatest difficulties, as fire-wood was extremely scarce, the bamboo poles and green trees in the vicinity of camp not being combustible. The company cook had a discouraging task. To be awakened at half-past three in the morning in the midst of a drenching rain at times with three or four inches of water over almost the entire camp site, and told to light a fire, and not only to make coffee and fry bacon but to boil water for one hundred men, was to receive an almost impossible order. Yet it was carried out, and with the utmost

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Hiram S. Stanley, of Lake Forest, Ill., U. S. has caused two of his students to observe artificial dreams, that is dreams produced by artificial stimulation. One student undertook to stimulation in the other at an early hour of the morning, then wake him to record his dream. The sense of smell affected by heliotrope caused a number of olfactory dreams, for example (on two occasions), the smelling of violets, and (on one occasion) of choking with perfume. Olfactory stimulants also produced visual dreams of a most vivid character, not unlike those of opium eaters. A stimulus of salt and water on the tongue gava rise to a dream of eating olives. The auditory stipulus of a tuning fork produced a drem of the foghorn and another of a lion's roar. A middle C fork caused the sleeper to dresm the same visual-auditory droam again after an interval of two weeks.

Mr. Stanley, in consequence of these experiments, classifies artificial dreams into (1) simple dreams (2) cumulative dreams, according as the stimulus is brief or accumulative; and he suggests that persons who enjoy the pleasures of dreaming to the length of taking opium might find their advantage in the use of artificial stimuli such as perfumes or muisic, which do not leave any unhealthy reaction.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences Paris, M. Marage showed traces of the sonorous waves given by vowel sounds. They were obtained by means of "sensitive flames," that is, flames which are sensitive to sounds. They are serrated lines with a curious resemblance to the teeth of some animals. I and E give the smoothest lines, and O, OU, A the roughest. M. Marage finds that phonographs speak badly because the sound are not distinctly printed on the cylinder and he recommends that the mouthpiece and tube of instrument shuled be discarded and the usual plate of glass, or disphragm replace by one which does not give its own, or proper note. The impressions on the cylinder are the purer and simpler.

The viagraph is an apparatus invented by Mr. J. Brown for taking the profile of a road and will be useful to road surueyors. The "C. T. C. Gazette" has a paper on the subject by Mr. Brown with illustrations of the profiles or "vertical sections" of roads obtained by it.

A committee of the Society of Arts reports on acetylene gas generators that with ordinary precautions acetylene lighting can he as safe as any other from of artificial illumination. For this, however, the gas should be generated outside the house after the rules given in the report. The generation of gas inside the house, and the use of hand lamps, and cycle lamps is not free of risk.

Mr. L. E. Levy has brought before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia his new process of steping photochemical engravings. He uses a fine spray of etching liquid directed on the plate from a nozzle by means oia an air compressor. The acidulated liquid eats the plate, and is afterwards washed away.

The desert of Gobi is, according to Russian explorers not a sandy waste as the atlas has it, but a plateau or steppe of hills and valleys, once covered by the sea, and now carpeted in many places with grass. The caravan route from China to Urga is travelled by abont 100,000 camels loaded with tea every year, and the wells are never more than 20 or 30 miles apart. The country is peopled by Mongolian nomads with large herds of sheep and only in years of drought is there a dearth of fodder. It was from Gobi that the Mongolian hordes descended on China, which erected the great wall to keep them out.

"Knowledge" for March has a paper by Mr. A. B. MacDowall, M.A., F.R. Met. S., in which he shows that Bruckner's thirty-five years cycle of weather holds for this country. We are nearing the end of the 17 to 18 years of dry weather, and approaching the 17 to 18 years of wet weather. The beginning of the century promises to be rainy.

People have been poisoned with bread containing salts of lead, which came from the timber used to heat the oven. The Paris Council of Hygiene have, therefore, forbidden the employment of painted or unpainted wood from old houses, old sleepers impregnated with creosote or sulphate of copper, and disused blocks of wood paving for heating ovens, on the ground that poisonous volatile salts may arise from them and deposit on the roof or floor of the oven.

A fossil dinosaur 130 feet long has been unearthed at Laramie, Colorado, by Professor W. H. Reed, from strata, of the Jurassic period.

A "Greater American" exhibition is to be held at Omaha from July to November. The ambitious title comes from the new Empire of the States, especially the Philippines, but an American scientific journal has the good sense to remark that the exhibition seems a little too "previous."

"L'Anthropologie" has a paper by M. Delafosse, French Consul at Monrovia, on the enthoography of Liberia, from which it appears that the coloured immigrants from the United States, having more or less white blood in their veins, have amalgamated with the natives forming a parti-coloured population rather unpromising in character. The indigenous languages are of four stocks, the Mande Mandingo, Kru, Cola, and the Guele, who are cannibal tribes in the south-east. The Vei tribe is Mandingo by stock, and has a peculiar syllable alphabet, first observed by Lieut. Forbes, U. S.N. which, according to Delafosse, was borrowed from a tribe near the source of the Niger.

The use of skulls, or imitations of them, for masks occurs in America and Polynesia, and according to Herr L. Frobenius in the "Intern Archiv fur Ethnographie" it arises from adoration of skulls, which represent the spirits of the dead, and are connected with the religious homage to ancestors, deceased chieftains, and the totem of the clan.

Calcutta will soon be lighted by electricity. A central station with engines of 1,500 horsepower and dynamos is nearly complete. The old punkahs and punkah coolies will also be superseded by electric fans, and it is possible that the tramways will also be driven by the current.

A chemist and photographer employed by the Telegraph Publishing Company, New York, was compounding a "Flashlight" mixture recently when it exploded, wrecking the glass of the studio, setting it on fire, and severly burning him about the head, arms, and body. He was taken to the New York Hospital in a serious condition.

Dr. H. Schlichter in his paper to the Royal Geographical Society on Rhodesia is in favour of the great antiquity of the Zimbabye ruins. He puts their date at 1100, B.C., and asserts that so early the Semitic races of the Red Sea, Jews, Phœnicians, and Western Arabs, had colonised Rhodesia and worked the gold.

"Plastiline" is a new compound for taking casts of organic remains found in the earth. Hitherto beeswax pure or mixed with paraffine and ozokerit, dentists modelling composition, glue, gelatine, melted sulphur, or plaster of Paris have been used. Plastiline, invented by Professor Luighi Giudice, of Genoa, is of secret composition, but resembles clay or putty, and is made in three varieties, differing in hardness, the medium, No. 2 being fittest for impressions of fossils. Plastiline can be softened with vaseline or sweet oil. The modelling tools of sculptors are employed with it and otherwise it is very convenient. Plaster casts can be made from it.

The report of the Society of Arts Committee on acetylene generators has now been published, and is a document worthy of careful study by all interested in the utilization of this powerful lighting agent. The appointment of the Committee originated in a proposal to hold an exhibition of generators at the Imperial Institute. The authorities of the latter, however, justly sceptical as to the safety of many of the crude arrangements brought forward, refused to admit any apparatus unless it had been certified as safe by a committee of experts appointed by the Society of Arts. Though primarily the tests made by this Committee had relation solely to the safety of the generators entrusted to them, advantage was taken of the opportunity thus afforded to make careful tests of the efficiency of the different types submitted. The best results were obtained with a non-authomatic generator, which gave an output of 5 cubic feet of gas per pound of carbide. Three authomatic generators gave a return of as much as 4·5 cubic feet per pound, and one as low as 3·55 cubic feet per pound of calcium carbide charged. Ultimately, the Committee concluded that with suitable generators acetylene lighting, is as free from danger as any other form of artificial lighting, but the generators should not be placed in a house, unless skilled attention is available. The portable generators used to supply cycle lamps, carriage lamps, and the like, though holding only small charges, require, they consider, great care in their manipulation,—

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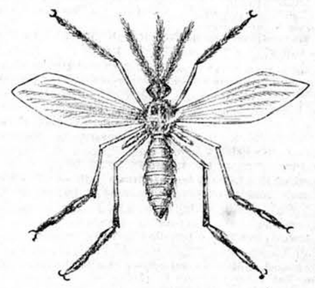


A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitoes, Ticks and other venomous pests.

It also cures prickly heat.

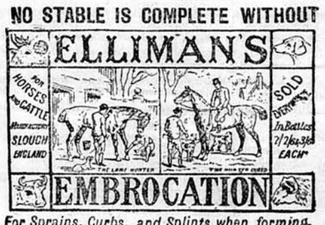
In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket, at 1/- and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/- and 6 oz. 4/-.

Manufactured by H. C. STEPHENS, Aldersgate St., London. (Stephens' Inks)

Sold by Chemists and Stores, and at A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S



EMBROCATION

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Hor
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramo in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5s., post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In concentrated drops.*

FER BRAVAIS

FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1898, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and will be payable on and after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th March, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th March, 1899.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY having obtained the necessary STATUTORY AUTHORITY is now prepared to transact Marine Insurance business in all or any of its branches.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 16th March, 1899.

NOTICE.

FOR CONVENIENCE of our constituents, we now have a TELEPHONIC communication No. 221. Messages will be taken down in Shorthand, and our business is fully developed to be carried on the American Principle.

P. J. BRAIZE, F. C. S. S.
Manager.
Bombay Type-Writing Co.

22nd March, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Tanghat, Bengal.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM

ESTABLISHED 1848.

LIFE OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

the fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents.

5 & 7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	0	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,153
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	107x i
Bank of India.	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	10
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£2-5
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	235
FIRST COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Ahmedabad Advance	40	1,25	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	10	50	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurla wheel)	20	1,10	1 100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	16	1,00	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhowanagar City Press Co.					
Manfg. Co. Ld	55	250	250	25	975
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawasjee Press Co. Ld.	1,00	125	125	Nil	105
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Calaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	335	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	300	...	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	830
Framjee	300	500	500	dvdRs45	459xd
Harvey and Sahupathy	45	450	500	dvdRs30	165
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	70	100	100	Rs15	165
Khanjamun	210	450	450	Rs 60	495
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	30	200	all	15 pr c	2-5
Mahumapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	30	500	50	53	70
Mercantile	60	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	12	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
Mowar M	20	250	a.	25	215
New Horar	0	500	500	1vd Rs3	59
New Indian	8	125	125	Rs 15	180
Prince of Wales	15	500	0	20	350
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	31	310x i
Swadeshi	300	500	500	30	355
Tinnevelli and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,070xd
Union	400	2,000	750	2)	400xd
Varsh Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	21
Volkart			000	Rs75	10
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Balram Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	80	6,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,505
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	69 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 ...et	51
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	50	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-per ct.	217
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	250	200	200	dvdRs10	208
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	9 p 15	230
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	199
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	335
Karrachee Landing ..... aroks & Co., Ld.	500	500	330	36	14
Kohinoor Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	230	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	120
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs	53
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,00	dvd R223	485
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,05)
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,200	451	100	Rs. 4	2 xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-India	1,315	...	30	Nil	315
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,00	Nil	56)
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	42)
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,909
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,903
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
Colmbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	625xD
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	460
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	875
David Mill	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.25	437½
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	951
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	1,000	500	500	Nil 10	435
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	460
Hingungha Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	90	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	740
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.74	170
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Mfg. Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,00	0 dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	11,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs 5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	925
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2 850
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,260
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amreli	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Manager	5,000	350		dvdRs. 5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
Oriental	5,732	625	4 25	dvd Nil	175
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,025
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	735
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs40	945
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	580
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Shalapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,225
Soondersee	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,500	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	385
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	350
Vaishnaker Lukhmichand Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	Nil	2491
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	200	all	dvdRs.	5
Wadia Mills	1,000	600	1,000	215	...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 11-31m., 11-30a. Low water, 5-10m., 5-10a.

Banks closed: Holi holiday.

Bombay Light Horse, Annual point-to-point races and Gymkhana, Santa Cruz.

Lincoln and Laughter, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15, p. m.

FRAUDULENT POSTMAN.—Wendram Bhowrao, the sub-postmaster of the Kalbadevi Post Office, has made a report to the police, that a postman named Chandan Sibarao was entrusted with Rs. 200-2, to pay five money orders at different dates between the 1st and 28th February last. The postman did not pay the money orders and absconded with the amounts.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—On Friday evening, a carriage belonging to a Bania name not known, collided with the carriage belonging to the Brazilian Vice Consul, on the Queens Road, opposite the Churney Road Railway Station. The off shaft of the Consul's carriage was broken to pieces, causing the horse to bolt. The enquiries are being made about the Bania.

FREAKS OF A FEVER STRICKEN PATIENT.—Kharadi Shawao, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Tank Street, jumped out of a window on the second floor of his house, into the street, below, while under the dilirium of fever, on Friday last. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the right thigh bone.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—A fatal bathing accident occurred to a woman at Wadhwan, on the 10th instant. Two women went to have a bath at a well, when they some how or other fell into it. A splash was heard, when a man who happened to be near by, jumped after them, and succeeded in rescuing one woman. The other was quite dead when taken out of the well.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—About eleven hundred operatives, belonging to the Union Mill, at De Lisle Road, struck work on Saturday afternoon. It appears that the strikers demanded the payments of their wages on account of the Holi Holidays, which the Agents refused to do, and hence the strike. The Police arrangements under Superintendent Roberts were made to prevent the breach of the peace.

BURGLARY AT SAMUEL STREET.—Fatmabai, a Mahomedan widow, residing at Samuel Street, has reported to the police, that during her absence from home on the 20th instant, her room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, cash and wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 852, were stolen from a cup-board. A large quantity of wearing apparel was found strewn about the floor. Three implements of house-breaking were also found lying near the door.

THE SERVANT THAT ROBBED HIS MASTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Manu, charged Nizammooddin Abib Khan, a young Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing currency notes, cash, a gold mohur and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 130, belonging to Noormahomed Moulvi Fakir Mahomed, a Syed. The complainant resides at Two Tanks. About two months ago, he took the accused in his employ. About three weeks after, early one morning, the accused disappeared. As he did not return within a reasonable time, complainant became suspecious, and on examining his box, found the above property had been stolen. The complainant then made no report to the police, but made his own inquiries, and told his neighbours to keep a look-out for the absconding boy. It appears that the latter after robbing his master here, proceeded to Mirat, where he robbed his uncle of some jewellery, and returned to Bombay, a few days ago. The accused here disposed of the jewellery, and out of the sale proceeds, purchased a few articles. On Friday evening, he proceeded to the Grant Road Station, with the object of leaving Bombay for Ahmedabad. He purchased the ticket and just as he was going to enter the mail train, he was noticed by one of the complainant's neighbours. The latter inform ed the police, and the accused was taken into custody. He had then in his possession a few hundred rupees in cash, and the articles purchased by him. The complainant then came forward and lodged his complaint to the police. The accused admitted the charge, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A HOUSE BREAKER SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Mayers prosecuted Ramchandra Narayen and Rahaman Chuttil, both noted characters on a charge of house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 117-8, the property of one Moroba Hari Pundit. The accused were also charged with the abatement of the offence. The complainant is a foreman compositor in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, and has his permanent residence at Bhandarwada, Dadur. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the locality, complainant locked up his house about two months ago, and put up temporarily at Goregaum. He occasionally used to visit his house to see that everything was correct, and when he went there on Sunday, the 19th instant, he found everything in order. On Friday afternoon, complainant received information at his office, that his house had been broken into. He immediately proceeded thither and on examination of the contents of the house, discovered that a cup-board had been forced open, and the above property stolen. The police also showed him property worth Rs. 103, which he identified as his own. The evidence adduced by the police, went to show that about half past 3 o'clock on Friday morning, the first accused was walking along the Vihar main between Dadur and Mahim, with a bundle on his shoulder. A policeman on duty stopped him on suspicion and as he could not account satisfactorily as to how he had come by the property in his possession, he was arrested. The accused then made a statement, and pointed out the second accused, as also the complainant's house, which was then found to have been broken into. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted the previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged, as there was no evidence against him, except the incriminating statement of No. 1.

DEPARTURE OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

The Plague Commission consisting of Professor Fraser, (President), Dr. Ruffer, Professor Wright, Mr. J. P. Hewett, I. C. S., and Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., (members) returned to Europe by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer, Arabia, on Saturday afternoon. A few gentlemen assembled at the Apollo Bunder to wish the Commission *bon voyage*. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., Plague Commissioner; Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner; Surgeon Colonel T. S. Weir, Health Officer; Professor C. V. Muller, Mr. C. C. James, Surgeon-Captain Spencer, R. A. M. C., Surgeon-Lieutenants Liston, Douglas, and Watson, I.M.S. Surgeon-Colonel Nariman, Dr. Shrinivas and Mr. Francis de Silva. About 1-30 p.m. the Members of the Plague Commission, walked from the Yacht Club to the Apollo Bunder, where they were cordially received by those on the Bunder. After shaking hands with those present, Professor Fraser and the other Members stepped into a Government steam launch and proceeded on board the mail steamer, Arabia.

Amongst the other passengers were: Lady Maclean, wife of Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Calcutta; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton; Sir William and Lady Hudson, K.C.I.E; Mr. J. C. Anderson, barrister-at-law: Major General H. M. Evans, C. B., Commanding the Lahore District and others.

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.

MR. FRANK LINCOLN'S farewell entertainment to-night is under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Sandhurst. There is an excellent programme, including some new sketches, and a capital entertainment may be relied upon.

THE notification contained in Friday's "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Commons that Sir John Mowbray, the "Father of the House of Commons" and a former member for the city of Durham, has been discharged from attendance on the Standing Orders Committee, and that Mr. Mount has been added in his stead, marks the end of a memorable connection. To appreciate the length of Sir John Mowbray's service on the Standing Orders Committee and the Committee of Selection, it is only necessary to recall that in 1863, when the right hon. gentleman first joined the latter body, Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister, Lord Westbury Lord Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey Home Secretary, and Earl Russel Foreign Secretary. Sir John Mowbray succeeded Colonel Wilson-Patten as chairman of the two committees upon that gentleman's elevation to the Upper House as Lord Winmarleigh in 1873. It happens that during the last half century—if we except a few months in the session of 1867, when the third Lord Hotham acted as chairman—the dual presidency has been in the hands of two members only—Colonel Wilson-Patten (1849-73) and Sir John Mowbray (1874-93.)

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, MARCH 24.

IT is understood that the Government of India has granted 23 months' extension of service to our popular and energetic Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, whose career has been characterized by magnanimous sense of justice and large-hearted sympathy.

It is finally settled that the Rajasthanic Court, Kathiawar, will be closed from the 1st April 1899. This institution was first established for three years, but was gradually extended from time to time till its work was finished. It has been presided over by five officers of experience and ability in succession—Colonels Law, Watson, Hancock, and Hunter and Lieut.-Colonel Fenton,—and its records dating from 1873 to 1899 form very valuable and important documents. The present president of the Rajasthanic Court will, it is said, now take charge of the post of the first Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar, and Major Abbot, the Officer now in charge of the district, goes to England on furlough.

The marriage of Miss Fenton was celebrated here on the 20th instant.

The Political Agent performed the important function of investing the Raj Saheb of Wankant with the full powers of his State, on Saturday last, amid a vast and influential gathering. The occasion was graced with the presence of his Highness Sir Bhagwat-singhji, Thakore Saheb of Gondal, and H. H. the Rani Saheb, and numerous other guests. Very valuable advice was given on the occasion to the Raj Saheb by Colonel Hunter.

H. H. the Maharaj Saheb of Bhownugger has appreciated real merit by raising his Private Secretary, Mr. Prabhashanker Patni, to the post of Huzur Secretary. Mr. Patni is a young gentleman of tested worth and attainments, and deserves every encouragement. His Highness has also selected a scion of the Gondal State family, Mr. Balubha Jalamsangji, Forest Officer, Gondal, for the respectable post of Vahiwatdar of the Sihore Division. Mr. Balubha has had ample experience in revenue matters, and will form a very useful hand.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

SOME remarkable information is given by a writer in the *N.-C-Daily News* of the gradual absorption of Manchuria by Russia and the inhuman methods adopted to secure the spread of the Russian influence. At one place the Russians attempted to take possession of a house and the old woman who resisted was kicked to death. Regarding the recent affray to the east of Kinchow, it appears that an unarmed deputation carrying a petition for the reduction of the new land tax were fired upon by Russian soldiers, 100 being killed and wounded.

The latest news that has arrived from Manila is that heavy fighting was going on at San Pedro on the morning of 4th March. The loss on the American side, from 4th February to 3rd March, was stated as 90 killed (which includes 8 officers) and about 300 wounded. On the side of the Filipinos 4,200 dead had been buried, but the numbers of wounded were not known, as these were carried off the field. Our special correspondent has gone to Negros with an expedition. Writing on 28th February, he says that the American authorities were in possession of a document signed by Signor Sandigo Aguinaldo's Minister of the Interior and Commander of the Territorial Secret Militia of Manila, in which orders were issued to the members of this organisation to assemble with bolo knives and firearms in certain district, and at a certain hour on a certain day, in order to carry out a slaughter of the whole of "the white faces." The document enjoined that only Filipino families were to be respected. All other residents, whatever their nationality, were to be killed without mercy after the American troops had been exterminated. On the particular night General Hughes succeeded in arresting 125 of the leaders of the secret organisation, thereby nipping in the bud a horrible attempt at massacre.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

SEASON 1899.

S. S. IMPERATOR, 1st April 1899.—Miss H Evelyn Hunt, Miss G Hamilton, Mr P Byrne, Mrs G M Camilleri, Mr and Mrs H J Saunders, Lord Dungarvan and friend, Major Davis, Capt H M Campbell, Mr C W Wish, Mr W Gardyne, Mr and Mrs H M Thompson, Mr and Mrs H F Warstaff, Mr and Mrs F J Duxbury, Miss Davis, Miss Stebelin, Mr and Mrs Lodgard Mrs and Miss Foster Stevens, Col and Mrs J F Garwood, Mr and Mrs R Winter, Mr Smead, Mr G Hach, Mr J W Russel, Mr W Webb, Major J H Christie, Mr E Riemann, Mr Martin Millar, Mr F Bank Anderson, Mr E S Bone, Lt C Toogood, Capt Jones, Mrs Carlton, Miss Lorbeer, Mr Watson, Mr W Parker, Mr L Lawrence, Mr M Lawrence, Mr T B Orton, Rev Pius, Rev O Gemsky, Rev and Mrs Griswood, two children and infant, Rev E and Mrs Grannin and infant, Rev and Mrs Juny, child and infant, Rev C D Warth, Miss Walters, two children and two infants, Miss Newton, Mr C Buhrer, and Lt E C Harington.

S. S. Berenice 3rd April 1899.—Mrs. J O F Wilcocks, Capt A Brandreth, Col V C Plowden and Miss Plowden, Capt and Mrs. A Stanley Clarke and maid, Mrs. and Miss Henry, Mrs. and Miss Keenig, Mr. and Mrs. G Bendall. Major and Mrs. M O Beresford, Mr and Mrs S C Davis, Col and Mrs A McGregor Bruce, Mrs H Gunion and child, Lt E F Orton, Capt I. W Y Campbell, Mr A Fuhrmann, Rev and Mrs B T Bowlby and child, Mrs Davis and two children, Mr and Mrs Labhuram, Capt C E D Elsmie, Lt A M S Elsmie, Capt A Mussey, Mrs T W G Tulloch, Mrs E Pegg, Lt F Russel, Lt V K Burch, Capt Thos A Sale, Mr and Mrs C C Jackson, Rev Ambrogio, Rev Elisea, Rev Carl and a Seminarist, Mr and Mrs Morrison, and Lt G T M Bridges.

S. S. Trieste, 7th April 1899—Major-Genl. and Mrs. H Waller, Mrs Roberts, Mr and Mrs C S Vining and child, Mr and Mrs G Grabham and child, two Misses Phelan, Miss Ward, Mr and Mrs F von Berkefeldt and Major von Berkefeldt, Capt H L Showers, Mr Lajos Flax, Mr Schwartz, Mr Rudolf, Seyd, Mrs G M Porter, European nurse, two children and infant, Mrs D Mackichan and two Misses Mackichan, Mr and Mrs F Riemann, Mr and Mrs Hardley-Wilmot and child Capt and Mrs Glossop, Miss A E Cooland, Mr C Wattke, two Misses Lesack, and Mr and Mrs E M Slater.

S. S. Amphitrite, 15th April 1899—Mrs W Waegelein and infant, Mr. and Mrs Armstutz and child, Mrs. P A Buckland, Lieut.-Col and Mrs F Stonvenson Major-Genl and Mrs Jennings, Mr and Miss Crowe, Mr F O Oertel, Capt and Mrs H Stannell and child, Mr and Mrs Arnold Beer and child, Deaconess K J Baynon, Miss Mathews, Rev Carlson, Rev and Mrs N E Lundburg, two children and two infants, Rev J W Biscoe, Miss Donaldson, Mrs H C and Miss L L Ferard, Mrs K P Patterson, Mr E Ambrosini, Mr E W Noble, Mrs Campion and infant, Mrs C W Ravenshaw and Miss Ravenshaw, Col N T Millis and friend, Capt Chichester, Mr C W L Jackson, Mr Ross Scott, Capt and Mrs Frith and infant, Mrs and Miss Wheeler, Lt A S Cotton, Mr W M Fleischer, Mr R H Heath, Lt H B D Campbell, Mr J P Bhedwan, Mr P B Abassia, Mr Furdunjee, Mr and Mrs W Stephens, Mr M C Nichalidi, Miss Stephen, Mr Ollivant, and Lt B Way.

S. S. Imperatrix, 1st May 1899.—Mrs Custis, Mr Edaljee Dinshaw, C I E, and friend, Rajkumar Sirdar Singh of Shapur, Mr F L Reid, Mr & M Johnson, Col and Mrs Hervey, Mr A D Stephanos, Mr. W Hichens, Mr M D Patronas, Mr S Carelle, Mr A M Markham, Mr and Mrs E Baccrach, Miss Schwartz, Mr and Mrs W D Kirkham, Mr and Mrs A Kensington and child, Umar Singh and attendant, Mr and Mrs J Johnson, nurse, child and two infants, Mr P Miller, Rev E Diez, Major W E Sturgess, Capt A Hussey, Consul D Hauck, Mr and Mrs E Schoen, Mr and Mrs John Spinner, Mrs J Forster, Mr J W D Johnstone, Capt the Hon and Mrs C G Bruce, Mr T H B Long, Mr H H Gordon, and Mr G H Karmer.

S. S. Maria Valerie, 7th May 1899.—Mr. Mrs and two Misses R N Boote, Col, Mrs and Miss Mayne, Mrs Nicholas, Mrs Walker, Col W W Marriot Smith, Lieut G A H Beatty, and Consul-Genl and Mrs N Schmucker.

THE Russian Minister of Public Instruction intends introducing in his scheme for the reorganisation of the commercial schools a provision rendering English an obligatory subject in the school course. The Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam, says the "Chronicle," has paid a compliment to the English-speaking world by ordering that its transactions shall in future be printed in English instead of Dutch, in order that they may be more avialable to the scientific world at large.

TURNING to new projects inland, it is satisfactory to note that the scheme for giving the metre gauge systems north of the Ganges direct access to Calcutta is put down under the reading of "lines under construction. | It is divided into four sections. Ranaghat-Godagiri, 93miles; Ganges bridge at Godagiri; Godagiri-Maldah, 60miles; and Maldah-Raeganj 40 miles. The bridge alone is estimated to cost 100 lakhs, and the 193 miles of line one lakh per mile, or a grand total of 293 lakhs. There is to be no expenditure on the project in 1899-1900, but it is apparently intended to begin work in the following year as 30 lakhs are entered in the forecast and a similar sum for 1901-1902. Doubtless thereafter much larger allotments will be made. The Rungpore-Dhubri extension of 51 miles is likewise a new project. It is estimated to cost about 47 lakhs, of which 10 lakhs will be spent this year and double that amount in each succeeding year. This is a line which is urgently needed as it will facilitate communication between Behar, Northern Bengal and Assam. In the North-Western Provinces two chord lines claim attention: the Agra-Delhi 121 miles, costing 90 lakhs, and the Ghaz abad-Moradabad 87 miles costing about 82 lakhs. The latter is being pushed on and 33 lakhs have been allotted to it for the ensuing year. The Agra-Delhi chord will not be proceeded with until 1900-1901 when 20 lakhs will probably be allotted to it.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Cacieu standard, reduced to the same temperature MO and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LANAULI FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN will run from Bombay to Lanauli on Thursday, 30th March, and from Lanauli to Bombay on Tuesday, 4th April, 1899, to the following Time Bill for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only.

This train will only call at Neral and Khandalla.

DOWN TRAIN.		UP TRAIN.	
THURSDAY, 30th March 1899.		TUESDAY, 4th April 1899.	
	H. M.		H. M.
Victoria Terminus,	D 17 0	Lanauli	D 7 15
Bombay	D 17 0	Khandalla	A 7 24
Neral	A 18 11	Do.	D 7 27
Do.	D 18 19	Neral	A 8 52
Khandalla	A 19 51	Do.	D 8 55
Do.	D 19 54	Victoria Terminus,	
Lanauli	A 20 6	Bombay	A 10 10

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Special Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th of March, 1899.

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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 25) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Cheaper extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	"

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Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

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ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent in London yesterday, to 111. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·23 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher at 115 1-2, while 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent, to £67 3-16. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 1-2d. per oz, and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 59 5-8 cents per oz., demand exchange on London being 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·85 1-2 dollars. The shipments of specie comprised £100,000 in Silver and £30,000 in gold to Bombay, and £25,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

There was no change to-day in the financial quotations in London, the above level being maintained in all denominations. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. In New York Bar Silver remained at 59 5-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4.85 1-2 dollars.

Cawnpore yellow rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs. April-May shipment, to Antwerp sellers via the Canal, in a dull market; Brown rape seed at 32 5-8s per 416 lbs. April-May shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. Spot prices were unchanged; but for American Arrivals quotations were 1-64d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 17-64d. and 3 9-32d per lb. for March and July-August deliveries respectively. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 22,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Spot prices continued without change to-day in the Liverpool Cotton Market; while for American Arrivals prices were 1-32d higher all round, 3 19-64d per lb., being quoted for March delivery, and 3 5-16d for July-August. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester Market continued quiet but steady. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 13,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 32,000 bales; and the Imports were 7,000 bales less, at 48,000 bales. The amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales lower, at 65,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 37,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,750,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York, at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; June Futures advanced 2 points, to 5·95 cents. and September 1 point, to 5·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales.

For Ready Mid.-Uplands 6 5-16 cents was still quoted to-day in New York; Futures further advanced 4 points each, to 5·99 and 5·97 cents for June and September, respectively. The Receipts at the ports were 15,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton insight yesterday was 9,800,000 bales, compared with 9,650,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

There has been a firm feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day. Shippers bought 200 bales Dhamangaum at Rs. 134 1-2 per candy, 100 Surat at Rs. 163, 300 Dhulia at Rs. 130 1-4; and the mills, 300 Broach at Rs. 161 1-4, and 100 Miraj (Id) at Rs. 112. For "Fine" Broach Rs. 161 per candy was quoted; for "Good" Broach, Rs. 158; "good" Bhowanagger, May delivery, Rs. 139; Fully "Good" Bengal, March delivery, Rs. 120; and "Fine" Bengal, Rs. 129.

WHEAT.—A small business has passed to-day, in a dull market.

SEEDS.—Prices are steady at the current level; there is a fair enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,246	bales.
Wheat	25,077	cwts.
Linseed	10,248	"
Rapeseed	3,623	"
Gingellyseed	9,794	"
Poppyseed	617	"
Groundnuts	1,444	"
Castorseed	9,090	"
Rice	2,873	"

FREIGHTS.—Lines have been done to-day at 14s to 14s. 6d. per ton, April shipment, to Antwerp; while for other continental ports 15s. to 16s. is asked

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 4d. per Rupee
" Telegraphic.	1s 4 1 "
Credits 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 5-32 d. to 1s. 4 3-16d. "
Francs	1'70 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steady market at 100 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 1-4 for the coming Settlement, and 101 3-8 for next month's Account.

SHARES.—There has to-day been a tendency in prices to favour buyers. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs. 100 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the second; Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower; Hyderabad Mill, Rs. 50; Ripon, Rs. 30; Britannia, Rs. 25; Bombay United, Rs. 20; Hindustan and Presidency, Rs 15 each; Framjee Petit, Rs. 10; Tapti-Valley Railway, Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,290 per share.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sarats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115⅝
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	97 3-16
Bar Silver	27⅛

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st March, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 14th March, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 14. Rs. a. p.	March 21. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000 0 0	91,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,85,43,05 2 9	1,80,91,035 13 8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,21,01,674 10 3	5,49,83, 62 1 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,65,242 6 9	5,12,809 3 5
Sundries	22,71,092 5 4	22,60,5 1 14 11
	Rs. 10,23,81,693 9 1	10,40,51,749 1 9
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	67,50,281 0 0	71,58,902 0 0
Other authorised Investments	72,47,893 0 0	72,91,3.5 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,21,41,919 4 6	2,33,75,157 14 10
Accounts of Credit do.	1,85,97,483 0 10	1,99,36,340 11 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,86,11,759 7 3	1,93,16,560 0 5
Balances with other Banks	5,37,590 3 6	5,62,465 9 0
Bullion	1,755 1, 8	15 0 0
Dead Stock	12,94,438 5 11	12,95,426 4 5
Stamps	11,517 9 5	11,891 4 8
Sundries	16,13,513 14 6	18,27,5 0 11 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,11,74,252 1	1,20,03,366 1 8
Do. at Branches	1,30,93,203 15 5	1,11,73,248 0 3
	Rs. 10,23,81,693 9 1	10,40,51,749 1 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,15,429	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,63,478	Dec.
Other Deposits	19,81,689	do.
Post Bills	1,47,567	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,52,030	Inc.
Loans	9,83,138	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,38,894	do.
Mercantile Bills	7,04,81 1	do.
Cash at Head Office	8,29,114	do.
Do at Branches	16,23,955	Dec.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 18th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,0 0 0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000 0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 26,82,171 15 11 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 14,81 333 14 9 }	41,63,455 14 8
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	209,56,695 3 9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,867 10 1
Sundries	7,69,683 14 9
Total	348,97,702 11 3
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	26,25,815 3 0
Other authorised Investments	8,64,929 14 0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	49,04,693 1 10
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	53,94,612 7 10
Bills discounted and purchased	87,88,812 13 4
Balances with other Banks	1,37,298 8 8
Bullion	12,377 2 10
Dead stock	8,76,833 8 0
Stamps	11,357 3 8
Sundries	96,622 14 2
	250,66,271 15 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	98,31,431 11 11
Total	348,97,702 11 3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWCHER—March 11, at Jutogh, the wife of Officiating Conductor F Bowcher, Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

CURTIS—March 17, at Koraya Factory, Dumka, the wife of F H Curtis, of a son.

LOGAN—March 23, at Kodaikanal, the wife of Ernest R Logan, third son of the late David Logan, M I C E, of a daughter.

MULLER—March 20, at Lanriston, Ootacamund, the wife of F C T Muller, D P W, Burma State Railways, of a son.

SIMPSON—March 21, at Bangalore, the wife of R W Simpson, Veterinary Surgeon, of a son.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—March 20, at "The Hermitage," Lahore, J A Sinclair, Government Advocate, Punjab, aged 44 years and 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1899.

AFTER Africa, China. No sooner has a convention disposed of outstanding and apparently irreconcilable differences between Great Britain and France in the Dark Continent, than a convention is arranged regulating the respective spheres of influence of Great Britain and Russia in the Far East. Not only is the Newchwang Railway difficulty to be settled so as to give entire satisfaction to the British Government, but the necessary concessions are made by order of the Czar as a tangible proof of his peaceful disposition on the eve of the conference to limit the increase of armaments. Since these agreements can be arrived at with such facility when the Governments have a mind to do so, why were they not arrived at before? The cynical may say that this sudden breaking out of peace with the French in India, Africa, and the Russians in Northern China, just before the peace conference assembles, is too opportune to be entirely sincere. There is certainly something suspicious in the complete abandon with which claims preferred with so much apparent resolution have been renounced as not worth talking about, when it has come to be recorded that as matters stand Great Britain is absolute mistress of the seas, and that it will take years to enable the Continental Powers to carry out their magnificent naval programmes. All the same it is a distinct gain that the prayer which goes up weekly in every church in Christendom for peace in our time, has been heard and answered. Russia may profit by the continuance of the present "warlike-peace" for a few years to complete the Siberian Railway and its prolongation into Manchuria. France may hold the Exhibition of 1,900 in all security, fortify her coaling stations—everywhere except in Muscat,—and add to the number of her swift cruisers. But Great Britain will be none the worse for time to complete colossal additions to a fleet, already powerful beyond anything ever dreamed of in the whole previous history of the world.

The two or three million square miles of undeveloped territory added to the Empire since the Jubilee of 1887, have to be opened up surveyed, policed and garrisoned, and that cannot be done in a day. The enrolment of mercenary levies amongst the natives of Africa under white officers is not altogether so simple and satisfactory a process as was generally supposed before the mutiny of the Soudanese battalions, followed by disaffection in the Uganda rifles, drew attention to the danger of disappointment lurking in the system. The Belgians in the Congo Free State have been taught the same lesson by the revolt of the black troops, who slew their officers and joined the rebels they were sent to suppress. The recrudescence of the Khalifa, whose power was assumed to be completely wiped out by the destruction of nearly his whole army at Omdurman, proves that half a continent cannot be permanently annexed by a battle, followed by the instant withdrawal of the European troops engaged in it. Sir Campbell Bannerman, who was Minister of War in the late Government, is well within the truth when he said the other day, that if we have not actually touched the limit of recruiting, we are perilously near it. The postponement for even half a dozen years of the Big War that has been so long threatening, will give time for the solution in whole or in part, of the serious problems created by the immense additions to the responsibilities of Empire that have been undertaken with such a light heart in the last fifteen years. That our rivals will turn the respite to account for their own purposes no one can doubt. It will be our business to see that we are not lulled into a delusive belief that the millennium is at hand.

We are becoming somewhat too prone to place implicit trust in promises of goodwill and disinterested sympathy which flatter our self-complacency. For months past we have been told that the United States are our natural allies in China. Lord Charles Beresford has just returned to England after passing through the States on his way back from Pekin. He is satisfied that he has shown the Americans that their interests and ours in the Far East are identical. Yet the words were scarcely uttered when Mr. Hay, formerly American Ambassador in London, and now Secretary of State at Washington, wholly disapproves of the demand of Italy, made with the approval of Great Britain, for the cession of Saumun Bay and other territory. He goes further, and says that Great Britain must be asked to explain her attitude in China, for the policy of the United States is to uphold the integrity of that Empire. Almost simultaneously the American Senate refuses the President's request for the permanent enlargement of the Army to 110,000 men. An amendment was carried providing that in two years the Army Bill shall be reduced to the strength at which it stood at the outbreak of the war with Spain—27,000. These indications of the real trend of American opinion showed that Lord Charles Beresford was in a fools paradise when he said that the United States—with Germany and Japan—would make common cause with us in the Far East. The convention with Russia happily makes it unnecessary to seek for allies amongst the most active of our commercial rivals in that part of the world.

ON the subject of Native Cavalry Remounts in Bombay, a correspondent, who signs himself "Lead Driver," has many remarks to make. While agreeing with some of the observations made by the writer, we cannot help thinking that although he has paid a recent visit to Bombay, his experience, if any, in purchasing Native Cavalry Remounts in the Bombay market, smacks rather of the seventies and eighties than of more recent years. His complaint against Native Cavalry officers is that they purchase Australians instead of Arabs and Persians. But he does not appear to have taken the trouble to ascertain whether the latter classes are available in Bombay in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. At the time of "Lead Driver's" visit to Bombay there were, it seems, not half a dozen sound Arabs for sale at the Native Cavalry price (Rs. 350). It is rather a case of the Arab and Persian dealers deserting Bombay than of Cavalry officers deserting them. During the last few years the supply of Persians, which were all round the most useful horses for Native Cavalry purposes, has fallen off almost entirely. Persians of a very fair height and good bone were formerly obtainable in sufficient numbers at moderate prices, say Rs. 290 to Rs. 320. This class of horse has practically disappeared from the Bombay market. The supply of Arabs has also decreased, while the prices asked for horses of the same class have considerably risen. Ten years ago a very good class of Arab was available for Rs. 350, including commission, or even less; now the supply is insufficient, and the dealers ask more than Rs. 350 for Arabs of a moderate standard. The percentage of unsound horses among the Arabs for sale in Bombay is enormous, often over 30 per cent. This unsoundness is probably partly due to the way in which the horses are bucketted up and down the stables when being shorn off, but chiefly to the Arabs breeding from unsound stock. The question arises, where is the Cavalry officer in Western India to turn for good strong and serviceable remounts for his regiment. Strength combined with the necessary activity and soundness is after all the primary desideratum for a troop horse. The Native Cavalry troop horse has to do much more work and to carry a greater weight than he did formerly. In these days of camps of exercise inspections by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and constant fast parades in the drill season, the wear and tear on horse flesh is increasingly severe. The only remount which can fulfil the requirements as regards heavy weight is the Australian. "Lead Driver" has failed to hit the right nail on the head, which is, we take it, the high prices asked by the Australian dealers in Bombay as compared with the prices asked for the same or perhaps a better class of remount by the Australian dealers in Calcutta and Madras. In Calcutta a very serviceable class of Australian remount is obtainable at an average price of Rs. 350, while in Bombay Rs. 400, plus Rs. 17 stable commission, is asked. The result is that some of the regiments, notably the Central India Horse and Hyderabad Contingent Lancers, who formerly dealt with Bombay for their remounts, now go to Calcutta and Madras.

In spite of the increased railway charges to Calcutta and Madras, the total cost of these remounts is less when landed. Most Commanding Officers maintain that if they have to pay for expensive remounts it is better to buy Australians than Arabs. The 3rd Bombay Cavalry can hardly be quoted as an example. This Regiment has, we believe, the largest Chunda Fund of any Native Silladar Cavalry Regiment in India, and has in addition to this had the advantage of having had a succession of Commanding Officers who were exceptionally good judges of horses. Even this regiment has, I know, been obliged to go in for Australians during the last few years. It is absurd to compare the Arabs purchased for British Cavalry by Government, for which a much higher price is paid by the Remount Department, with the Arabs which a Native Silladar Cavalry Regiment can afford to buy at their regimental price. I have never seen the 4th Hussars on parade, but we are given to understand that the men of this regiment are by no means a heavy lot. The 19th Hussars, who had the same horses before the 4th Hussars took them over, found that the small horses were liable to lose condition under the weights they had to carry when undergoing hard work. One point which escapes the notice of "Lead Driver" is that Australian horses are castrated young, while Arab horses come over to Bombay as "entires" and after purchase are unfit for work in the ranks until they have been castrated. This necessitates their being thrown out of work for from six weeks to two months with the accompanying risks of the operation. It was found during the Afghan War of 1878-80 that the Australian horses stood the work and climate well, quite as well in fact as the horses of other classes. This can be vouched for from personal experience. Government should on service allow the full ration of grain for all Australian horses with Native Cavalry Regiments as is allowed for the British Cavalry and Artillery. The better class of Australian takes little longer to train than the Arab when the time lost in castrating the latter is included, and once trained the Australian is a better jumper and in every respect a better parade horse. If the Australian dealers in Bombay instead of forming a "ring" to keep the price up to Rs. 400 a head, would go with the times and reduce the price to from Rs. 350, they would receive plenty of orders Cavalry Regiments in Western India. The system adopted between the Bengal Cavalry Regiments and the Calcutta dealers is to give the latter commissions for the probable number of remounts required for next season. For these an average price of Rs. 350 is paid, an officer of the regiment selecting from the horses when landed at Calcutta. This system appears to pay the dealers, and is satisfactory to the regiments concerned, as can be seen by the good class of walers in some of the Bengal Cavalry Regiments.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD has presented to the House of Lords the Government measure to deal with the evils of money-lending at usurious interest. The necessity for such a law was shown by the revelations made to the Parliamentary Commission, the members of which report that they unhesitatingly came to the conclusion that the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders at high rates of interest was productive of crime, extortion, bankruptcy, and other great evils. It is doubtful whether legislation will be able to abolish this mischievous and ruinous business, because as long as persons have money to lend and other persons want to borrow it will flourish. This Government appear to recognise, and the present Bill is to prevent the army of Shylocks from continuing to prey upon the unfortunate persons who get into their clutches. Money-lenders will, of course, complain of Government interference, but it may be taken for granted that most of the complaining will be done by those people who have hitherto conducted their business on anything but sound commercial principles. For instance, it was proved many times over that numbers of these people advertised under different names, or as a corporate body, with a philanthropic sounding title, to convince the impoverished that the desire to lend was purely a disinterested one. Victims came forward, and with one accord spoke of the specious and deceptive statements made to induce them to borrow, and how, having consented, bargains of a hard and unconscionable nature were made, advantage being taken of the borrower's absolute necessity and the impossibility of his continuing without some financial assistance. Again, numbers of cases were cited where the victims were unaware of the extent of the power the money-lender possessed over them till the time for repayment arrived, when the latter acted without mercy, oft times without justice, and enforced the borrower's obligation to the uttermost farthing. By the Bill outlined by Lord James, professional money-lenders will have to register themselves as such. This will make it impossible for any member of the fraternity to masquerade in the guise of a philanthropist when his object is merely gain. One of the greatest difficulties, the noble lord said, is to define a money-lender, who is differentiated from a pawnbroker, banker, or other person carrying on a commercial or general finance business. Clauses are introduced which tend to protect borrowers from the malpractices cited above. The most drastic reform is that which gives the Court power to revise all contracts where the interest charged was over ten per cent. In such a case either party may bring the matter before the Court and ask it to re-consider the terms of the agreement. It does not, of course, follow that the contract will be set aside, even if the interest be excessive; but the Court will at least satisfy itself that the borrower entered into the arrangement with a full understanding of its meaning, and that the circumstances of the case are such as to account for the heavy return which the lender receives for his advance. In England legislation on this question is deemed necessary, and it is common knowledge that usury is extensively practised in India. The evidence taken last year at home was startling in it revelations, but the disclosures which could be made of such transactions in this country would excel the artistic rapacity of the hawks which abound in England. Legislation controlling money-lending in any country is very difficult to frame, and still more difficult to carry out in practise without doing more harm than good, and we fear the best that can be done is to make roguery less safe and to render it less easy for the usurer to extract exorbitant rates of interest from the necessities of hopelessly embarrassed, or recklessly improvident, debtors.

FOR the first time in ten years the University Boat race has been won by Cambridge, the result of Saturday's contest being a victory for the Cambridge boat by four lengths. Cambridge had been the favourite during the preliminary practices, and we must congratulate the Light Blues on having at last recovered the much prized trophy. From 1835 to 1860 the wins were pretty well divided between Oxford and Cambridge. Then for nine successive years Oxford led. Five consecutive wins were then put down to Cambridge. Oxford had four more, then Cambridge four, and in 1889 Oxford stood 22 and Cambridge 22. With the year 1890 began Oxford's long series of victories, and for nine years they led, and they now stand 32 to 23. A dead-heat was recorded in 1877, Oxford's bow catching a crab while leading, and in 1859 the Cambridge boat sank. The greatest victory was that of Oxford last year, when the Dark Blues won by thirteen lengths and the shortest time (18 minutes and 47 seconds) from Putney to Mortlake in 1893.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, who has been appointed to act as a judge of the High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, has taken charge of and presided on the Original Side of the Court on Saturday, and heard a number of applications for the postponement of cases on his lordship's board.

THE re-opening of the Nilgiri Railway for traffic will take place about the 1st June. The Madras Railway Company's engineers have completed all the sloping back of the cuttings where there were so many big landslips during the abnormally heavy rains of the last monsoon, and nearly 3,000 coolies have been employed on the work, a larger number than the Nilgiri Railway Company ever had on the work of construction, while 2,500,000 cubic feet of earthwork has been done.

SIR W. CUNINGHAM will, we understand, return to India in December next in time for the Calcutta Session of the Government after Lord Curzon's first cold-weather tour. The Viceroy, with so many changes pending in high official circles, is naturally anxious to retain the services of the Secretary of the Department with which he himself is most closely associated.

THE following instance of the credulity of Burmans is given in the Mandalay paper :—"It has come to pass among our Burmese residents that a Nat (or spirit), known as Ma Oung Byew, is amongst their midst. Every house in Mandalay is up and astir invoking this Nat as to their future prospects in life. The process adopted, as our informant tells us, is this. A mat is held by three young maidens about a span from the flooring or ground, and it is alleged that they invoke the Nat to come; when the mat becomes heavier they infer the Nat has taken its abode in the mat and commences to sway slightly to and fro. Then people of all conditions in life and of all sizes, question the supposed Nat as to their future, when the Nat answers the questions by occasional taps on the questioner's forehead."

THE President of the Madras Landholders' Association writes :—"It is a matter for further congratulation that the Madras Board of Revenue is now actually engaged in making out, as directed by the Government of India, a list of the ancient Zemindaries of this Presidency which are impartible and inalienable. But in order to prevent dissatisfaction among the holders of ancient estates, and in order to make itself quite sure that the list which it prepares is correct, may I humbly suggest to the Board that it will do well, before finally submitting the list to the Government, to intimate severally to each holder the view which it takes with regard to the tenure of his estate and invite from him objections, if any, as to the inclusion or non-inclusion, as the case may be, of his estate in the prepared list."

THE Agra Police are to be congratulated on having at last got hold of the ruffian Gordhana, whom they have so often allowed to slip through their hands, and whose daring crimes having terrorised the neighbourhood. His last exploit was the sensational murders committed within a stone's throw of the police headquarters during the Lieutenant-Governor's visit on the 12th and 13th January. After this he disappeared and was supposed to have retired into Native territory, but the police had warning that he was coming back and were on the *qui vive* for his reappearance. His capture, however, seems to have been due to his own failings. Like other celebrities of his order Gordhana has a weakness for liquor, and a peasant upon whom he had quartered himself took advantage of this by making him very drunk and then disclosing his whereabouts to the police, who captured him in a state of helplessness. His fall should furnish another argument for the temperance cause; but the moral somehow does not seem to work out quite straight.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the provision of a new paint shop for the North-Western Railway at Lahore.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the demarcation and verification of the land in possession of the East Indian Railway Company.

THE following was the state of plague in the Jullundur district on the 20th instant—Garchah 2 cases, 1 death; Malpur 3 cases; and Bahara 1 death.

LIEUTENANT C. R. GAUNT, 4th Dragoon Guards, and 2nd Lieutenant A. E. Hesketh, 16th Lancers, have been appointed Transport officers with the troops proceeding to Chitral in relief.

THE grand military torchlight tattoo at Rawalpindi takes place on the regimental parade ground of the Queen's Regiment at 9-30 p.m., on Friday, the 24th instant.

HIS Highness the Raja of Nabha, accompanied by the Tikka Sahib and suite, proceeds via Hoshiarpore to the Jowalajee shrine in Kangra, where the large Fair takes place at the end of this month.

MR. H. S. BARNES, Agent to the Governor-General Beluchistan, has been appointed to officiate for Sir William Cunningham as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India during the latter's absence on leave.

IT is believed that Mr. Brooke Fox will be appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, as soon as Mr. Campbell Thomson assumes charge of the railway as Engineer-in-Chief on Mr. List leaving the railway on 8th April.

THE Hon'ble Mr. S. S. Thorburn having resumed charge of the office of Financial Commissioner, Punjab, the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Tupper, C. S. I., has reverted to the Rawalpindi Division, and the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe proceeds to Delhi to relieve Mr R. Clarke.

MAJOR-GENERAL TYLER, the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, will inspect the 3rd and 47th Field Batteries, R. A., and Fort Lahore on the 31st March and 1st April, 1899, and 12th Field Battery, R. A., at Jullundur about the 2nd April, 1899.

SINCE the recent dacoiti at the canal bungalow near Mian Mir, where the treasure guard was attacked, and a wooden box containing money carried off, it has been proposed to double the police guard over the railway cash office in charge of the Examiner of Accounts, and to arm the men with carbines and bayonets.

MR. CAMPBELL THOMSON, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, has just assumed charge of the Northern Section of the Railway, that is, from Khanpur to Peshawar and Delhi, relieving Mr. G Humfress, who has taken his place in charge of the Southern Section, at Quetta.

THE inspecting officers on the Rajputana Railway seem to be very much on the alert. Frequent reports received from there show that persons suffering from plague, or suspicious symptoms have been removed from trains. A patient removed in this way died at Marwar Junction on the 20th instant.

HAIL fell in the Hoshiarpur district on the 17th. The crops which are average were not damaged. Had rain fallen, as was hoped, the harvest would have been a bumper one; as it is, the zemindars have nothing to complain of, because a good average crop will come under the sickle on the first of Baisakh.

WE hear that Colonel Brackenbury, R. E., Manager, North-Western Railway, relinquishes charge of the Railway to Mr. Finney during the second week of April. There will thus be two old senior officers of the North-Western Railway leaving that line in April together, viz., Mr. List and Colonel Brackenbury.

WE hear that it has been settled that Mr. Williams, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, at present Assistant to the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, Lahore, goes to Jhung as District Superintendent of Police on permanent promotion. Mr. Rehill, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, takes his place.

THE traffic returns of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 11th March show a total earning of Rs. 6,56,934, or Rs. 232 per mile as compared with Rs. 8,56,029 or Rs. 303 per mile for the corresponding week of last year. The total for the ten weeks of the current half-year is Rs. 66,33,403. The decrease is stated to be due as before to the falling off in the military and wheat traffic.

MR. BROOKE FOX, Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi District, North-Western Railway, has been transferred to Lahore, and has assumed charge of the office of Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, relieving Mr. W. Nathan, who, it is believed, relieves Mr A. Morse, Executive Engineer, Lahore, proceeding early in April on nine months' furlough.

THE Agent of the South Indian Railway has submitted for the sanction of the Government of India an estimate amounting to Rs. 41,800 for surveying and staking out the two sections of the Madura-Paumben Railway, viz., (1) Madura to Paramagudi with branch to Sivaganga; (2) Paramagudi to Tonni Torai, with a survey of the island of Rameswaran and the Paumben reef. It is expected that the survey will be completed by the end of May.

THE Chamkannis have made a full submission. A full representative *jirgah* came in to Captain Roos-Keppel and agreed to the conditions imposed by Government. Three hundred muzzle-loaders were surrendered and fifty breech-loaders are to be given in within ten days. All the prisoners captured by the Chamkannis during their recent raids have been already set free. The prisoners taken by us will be halted at Rawalpindi till all the breech-loaders have been given in.

SIR ROBERT LOW, Commanding the Bombay Forces and Staff, arrived at Karachi on Friday by the R. I. M. steamer Canning on tour in the Sind and Quetta Districts, the arrival being private. There will be a review of all the troops in the garrison and the Volunteers to-morrow morning, after which Sir Robert, in company with the General Officer Commanding the Sind District will inspect the Karachi Artillery Volunteers at gun-drill at the head-quarters of the corps.

A PETITION for the grant of probate of the will of the late Sirdar Dial Singh Majithia, whereby the deceased bequeathed property of the value of several lakhs for a College and a Library, came on for hearing before the Chief Court, Punjab, on Friday. The applicants are three native lawyers. The widow and the junior widow of the deceased filed a caveat, objecting to the grant of probate, but at the request of the counsel of all parties, the hearing was adjourned to the 24th April. It is expected that there will soon be a regular suit questioning the validity of the will.

AT the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council in December, the Hon. Mr. Subba Row put questions relating to the alleged misconduct of Lieutenants Hogg and Francis, of the 4th Hussars, while on a Shikar expedition in the Chintalpudi division of the Godavery District. The Government of Madras referred the matter to the Military authorities and the Board of Revenue for investigation. Government has now embodied the result of these investigations in the following Order :—"Government has received reports from both the Collector and the Military authorities, and finds that there is no reason to believe that Lieutenants

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Desperate fighting has taken place to the northwards of Manila.

The American troops after clearing the rebel trenches and capturing the railroad swept the Filipinos towards Malabon.

The American loss is estimated at 100, and on the side of the Filipinos at 300.

PURSUIT OF THE FILIPINOS.

MARCH 26.

The American troops at Manila are advancing slowly against the insurgents owing to the difficult nature of the country. Their losses in recent engagements are over 200.

Fighting continues, but the Filipinos decline to give pitched battle. The Filipinos are estimated to have lost 200 in killed alone.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

THE NEWCHWANG DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

MARCH 24.

The "Daily Graphic" states that Russia has finally settled the Newchwang Railway difficulty entirely to British satisfaction, his Majesty the Tsar expressly intimating a desire to give tangible proof of his peaceful disposition on the eve of the Disarmament Conference.

A Convention defining the respective spheres of influence of Great Britain and Russia in China will be signed shortly.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

MARCH 24.

Negociations between Russia and Great Britain regarding their differences in China have assumed a practical shape, and an early conclusion is hoped for.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. CHINA.

A DIFFERENT FINDING.

MARCH 25.

The rehearing of the investigation into the stranding of the P. and O. steamship China by the Admiralty Court has been concluded.

The Court decided that Mr. Crawford, second officer of the China, had not failed in his duty, and disagreed with the finding of the Court at Aden for censuring Mr. Crawford. As the Master's certificate was suspended, the Court made no further order regarding him.

CEYLON QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR SUPPORTED.

Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to questions by Lord Stanley, of Alderley, said he was awaiting reports from Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon, regarding the deaths of Messrs. Tewson and Talwattee, and that the Imperial Government supports Governor Ridgeway in the matter of Land Ordinances for Ceylon.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE.

In the University boat race, rowed to-day, Cambridge led throughout the race, and won by four lengths.

The latest betting on the University boat race before the event was 11 to 4 on Cambridge.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer will present his Budget statement in the House of Commons on 13th April.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

The London Government Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Commons by 245 to 118 votes.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL MATHIAS.

MARCH 26.

A sword of honour was presented to Colonel Mathias, of the Gordon Highlanders, last evening, at the annual dinner of the Pembrokeshire Club in the Holborn Restaurant.

Lord Wolseley was to have been present at the ceremony, but was unable to attend.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

IRELAND DEFEATED.

MARCH 24.

The International Association Football match between Scotland and Ireland has resulted in the defeat of Ireland by 9 to 1.

A DRAWN CONTEST.

MARCH 24.

The University sports have resulted in a draw, each side winning five events.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

MARCH 26.

The troopship Simla has arrived.

OBITUARY.

MARCH 24.

The death is announced of Dr. Leitner, the renowned Orientalist.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves Calcutta to-night, and the Viceroy on Monday.

THE PRESERVATION OF OLD ESTATES.

LEGISLATION ASKED FOR.

Mr. Chitnavis has put questions on the board for Monday's Council meeting enquiring whether Government intended introducing in the Central Provinces a law of entail for the preservation of old estates as they intend doing with regard to estates of old and loyal proprietors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, left here, for Bombay, this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived here, this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH, 24.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin, left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Amphitrite, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay, this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Peshawar, left Penang on the afternoon of the 25th instant, enroute to Bombay

DEATH OF MR. G. W. ROUGHTON.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. G. W. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, which took place yesterday morning, at his residence, Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road. For several days past, the deceased had been suffering from dysentery and complications. He was under the treatment of Dr. Field, but all that medical skill could do failed to save his life. The end came so quickly that the news was received with painful surprise and shock by his numerous friends in Bombay.

The death of Mr. Roughton removes a prominent and useful citizen, and a solicitor widely known and esteemed by the public and the profession. As a member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, Mr. Roughton made his mark by his independence and devotion to the public interests. He was chairman of the Standing Committee and afterwards president of the Municipal Corporation.

After becoming the head of his firm in succession to Mr. Tobin, Mr. Roughton maintained the best traditions of his predecessors, Dr. Dallas and Mr. Lynch. The firm was appointed solicitors to his Highness the Nizam's Government in Bombay, and Mr. Roughton was the standing legal adviser to the Nizam's Government in this city.

When Lord Brassey visited Bombay in the "Sunbeam," in 1887, he suggested to Mr. Roughton that he should organise a corps of Volunteer Artillery to man the shore batteries in time of war, and thereby relieve the regular artillery of that duty, so that their services might be utilised elsewhere. Mr. Roughton approved of the idea, and by his energy and enthusiasm obtained the co-operation of a considerable number of stalwart citizens, who devoted themselves to this patriotic purpose with a zeal scarcely less than his own. He commanded the corps, which he had raised and worked up to a very real efficiency. His services were recognised by his appointment as Honorary A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Viceroy. His public worth as a citizen was further recognised by his nomination as Sheriff of Bombay.

During the Hindu-Mahomedan riots of August 1893, Mr. Roughton was one of those who came to the front in restoring peace and tranquillity to the city. He was appointed a special magistrate, and established his temporary quarters, night and day, at the Pydowni police station, which was the head-quarters of the police and military during the disturbances. During the plague riots last year, he also rendered valuable service. Major Roughton organised a strong group of the Volunteer Artillery to assist in the search for plague cases in Colaba, and afterwards in Byculla. They did excellent work, and he, by his kind and humane bearing towards the unfortunate sufferers, disarmed the opposition of the ignorant classes. He gave valuable evidence before the Plague Commission based on his personal experiences as a plague officer. The deepest sympathy is universally felt for Mrs. Roughton and her daughter in their sad bereavement.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman, which took place at the Sewree Cemetery, last evening, was very numerously attended, there being fully three hundred mourners present at the grave, testifying to the popularity, esteem and regard in which Mr. Roughton was held by the Europeans and Natives. Many of his native clients and the whole of his office establishment had turned out to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased. Being an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and the commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps, he was accorded a full military funeral. The officers of the various Volunteer Corps in Bombay, as well as of British and Native Infantry Regiments and of the Royal Artillery had mustered in a fairly large number. The General Officer Commanding the Bombay District was present. The firing party, consisting of 120 men, provided by the Volunteer Artillery Corps, under Captain Wilson, preceded the funeral cortege and took up its position at a short distance from the cemetery gate. They were shortly after joined by the Band of the Shropshire Light Infantry. The cortege, which left the deceased's residence at 4-30 p.m., arrived at the cemetery about an hour later. The firing party immediately formed up in procession with the arms reversed and the band playing the dirge, and led the procession to the grave. On reaching the gate, the firing party formed up on either side, resting on their arms reversed, with the band at the rear. The coffin was removed from the hearse and carried on the shoulders of eight sergeants of the Royal Artillery. The coffin was made of polished teakwood with brass mountings, and bore the following inscription :—

GEORGE W. ROUGHTON,
Died 26th March, 1899,
Aged 47 years.

The coffin was covered with several floral wreaths, and the deceased's helmet, sword and cross-belt were placed on it reversed. At the gate the coffin was met by the Rev. A. E. Tovey, who conducted the burial service. The procession, which was headed by the chaplain and followed by the assembly, with the firing party at the rear, then marched through the gate to the resting place. Here the firing party drew up in a single file facing the east, while the assembly stood round the grave in solemn silence, which was broken only by the voice of the clergyman who read the service. The coffin was lowered into the grave, and after the services were over, the firing party fired three volleys in the air and the bugles sounded the last-post, and the assembly gradually and sadly dispersed. There were immense numbers of wreaths and crosses sent by the sympathising friends and officers of the different Volunteer Corps in Bombay.

Amongst those present at the cemetery were : Sir George Cotton ; the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell ; Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs ; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District ; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate ; Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner ; Lieut-Colonel Swan, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers ; Mr. C. W. L. Jackson ; Mr. Grattan Geary ; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate ; Mr. L. Fraser ; Mr. W. C. Webb, Presidency Magistrate ; Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters ; Mr. N. G. Glazebrook ; Mr. E. M. Slater, Bank of Bengal ; Professor Hathornthwaite, Principal of the Elphinstone College ; Mr. A. Abercrombie ; Mr. T. J. Bennett ; Mr. F. M. Coleman ; Mr. G. C. Plinston ; Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Brown, V.D. ; Mr. P. Byrne ; Mr. J. Douglas ; Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, commanding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers ; Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick ; Mr. L. Roberts n ; Mr. H. S. Reid ; Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, of the B. V. R. Corps ; Mr. C. B. Lynch ; Captain T. W. Cuff, commanding the Light Horse ; Mr. S. Bland ; Major Mitchell, commanding the Marine Battalion ; the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna ; Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha Khan Bahadur ; Captain A. Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; Messrs York Smith, Dunlop, Reginald Gilbert, and Noble ; Captain Jordon of the Shropshire Light Infantry ; Mr. A. Marshall ; Dr. P. Peterson ; Professor O. V. Muller ; Mr. J. Humphrey ; Major G. S. Lund, Captain Savage ; Captain Snell, Capt. Moss, and Lieutenant Parott, of the B. V. R. Corps ; Lieutenant Symons, of the Light Horse ; Captain Peile, R. A. ; Captain Wilson ; Captain Allan F. Turner and Lieutenant Payne, of the B. V. A. Corps ; Mr. H. C. Coorlawalla, Income-Tax Collector ; Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed ; Dr. A. G. Viegas ; Lieutenant Moyen ; Mr. Elsworthy ; Mr. H. W. Williams ; Lieutenant McLeod ; Messrs. T. S. Ansell ; W. Crisp ; J. Faulkner ; S. Blackwell ; C. Howard ; W. Chandler ; A. G. Garnett ; McIntyre ; W. P. Ryan ; Henry Knight ; T. W. Swan ; C. Jost ; W. Green ; Ramsden ; W. Webber ; Naoroji S. Talati ; K. N. Kabraji ; Nanabhoy R. Ranina ; Kirkham ; Bloom ; J. Latimer ; Brooks ; Macdonald ; Macintyre ; Trafford ; Hornbury ; Kirk, Cope ; Charl ; Maganlal L. Shroff ; F. Bodycot ; Mir Aun Ali, and others.

It appears that the Commissioner of Lahore has returned for re-consideration the proposal of the Municipal Committee of Lahore to abolish the scavenging-tax. He says that he does not see why the tax should not be recovered, as it is done in Simla with great success. The Municipal Committee has decided to reply that it has carefully re-considered the matter, and have unanimously come to the same conclusion that the tax is uncalled for and quite unnecessary. The houses in the Civil Station are far apart, and the present arrangements have in no way proved defective. Besides that the inhabitants of Lahore in the Civil Station already pay heavy taxes for water (there being no such taxes for water in Simla), and it is not advisable to have more taxes than are at present imposed in Lahore.

BOMBAY RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE MAGDALA CUP.

The attendance at the twelfth extra meeting at Mahaluxmi was about up to the average, and although the fields in some of the events were on the small side the racing was worth seeing. A start was made with the Mahaluxmi Plate, for which Lady Yetman, one of the competitors in the Civil Service Cup, and who ran well in that race, was installed a warm favourite. The bookmakers would hardly take money, and speculators had to lay extravagant odds. The issue was never in doubt, and the mare, pulling for her head the whole distance won with consummate ease. Only five runners went to the post for the Maiden Stakes, Bawbee, who has performed well this season, being favourite, though Rubdan, a generous horse, was only a point behind in the market. The latter, as usual, made the running and was never headed. Bawbee was not handled very skilfully or the issue might have been more exciting—certainly closer if not different placings. Conqueror was served up very warm for the Selling Race, an event which he won easily, and no doubt his stable got back some of their losings on his defeat in the New Pony Plate last week. Kazalie and Admiral were both placed, and it is worthy of mention that the three placed horses were named in this order in my "notes and anticipations." With the Aga Shah stable having Greyleg and Nevermore (late Repentance), both meritorious animals, in the New Galloway Plate it was pretty well-known their selected would win. The public were not slow to take the hint when Greyleg was found to be a non-starter, and it was surprising the bookmakers were so generous as to take 6 to 4 about his chance. He won easily, and the same remark is applicable to Spark, who annexed the Dealers, Plate. The horse looked in grand condition, and is more than useful. Crest was greatly fancied for a place, for which position he was heavily backed. He ran sluggishly from the start, and Mr. Lyndon's horses seem out of form. A good field assembled for the Worlee Plate, for which Magistrate was made favourite, presumably on his performance behind Chauvhan last week. There was always plenty of money for Nobleman, who looked well in the paddock, as did Centaur. Nobleman won in handsome style, and although Centaur was third he could have been nearer, but was eased when pursuit was hopeless. The race for the Magdala Cup was a one-sided affair, Electric again slipping his field and winning with ease. The victor, however, did not excite much admiration in the paddock, for he looked dog-tired. Captain Young, his owner, was cordially received on leading in the winner.

TROTANDOT.

The Mahalukshmi Plate—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 50, third Rs. 25. For English and Australian ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 180 at Bombay Extra Meetings 1893-99, and all Arab and C. B. ponies Handicap. Distance—Half mile.

Mr J B's Lady Yetman 9st 10lbs.....Greenhalgh 1
H H Aga Khan's Peerless 7st 8lbs.....Ebrahim 2
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's Driver 6st 7lbs.....Pillaji 3

Betting: 6 to 1 on Lady Yetman, 8 to 1 Peerless, 12 to 1 Driver.

The favourite got well away and was pulling from the start. She took the lead early on and won in a common canter by one length, half-a-length off Peerless was Driver. Time—55½secs.

The Maiden Stakes—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 50, third Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab C. B. galloways 14 hands and under. Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Mahomedally H Ismail's Rubdan 8st 13lbs..Heeroo 1
Mr J Mollison's Bawbee 9st 7lbs.....Johnson 2
Mr A. M Bushari's Liverpool 8st 6lbs.....Greenhalgh 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's Solicitor 8st 4lbs.....Soda 0
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's Hurnee 7st 10lbs.....Shamki 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Bawbee, 2 to 1 Rubdan, 4 to 1 Liverpool, 8 to 1 Solicitor and Hurnee.

Rubdan made the running from the start, at which Bawbee got off very badly. The former maintained his advantage and was followed round the corner by Liverpool and Solicitor, Bawbee being badly placed. He was brought up too late and could get no nearer to Rubdan than a length and-a-half ; Liverpool three lengths off was a bad third. Time—1min. 23½secs.

Selling Race.—Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 50, third, Rs. 25. For Arab galloways, 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1893. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st, W. I, 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Galloways which have not started for any race allowed 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Jackson's Conqueror 13st 2lbs.....Greenhalgh 1
Mr Lyttleton's Khazalie 13st 2lbs.....Heeroo 2
Mr Mahomed Haji Ebrahim's Admiral 13st 3-lls. Pillaji 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Kamil 13st 2lbs.....Beema 0
Mr Hossein Kadir's Bismilla 13st 3lbs.....Dakil 0
Mr Fahad bin Sal's Moodir 13st 3lbs.....G B Mahomed 0
Mr Abdu Aziz bin Dahaish's Shaiboob 13st 2lbs...Jakoo 0
Mr Jackson's Clipper 13st 11lb.....Native 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Conqueror, 2 to 1 against Kazalie, 8 to 1 the remainder.

Clipper and Kazalie got off well, Conqueror and Admiral also occupying good positions. Coming up Conqueror gradually forged ahead and won with a lot in hand by one and-a-half lengths, the same distance divided Kazalie and Admiral. Time—55secs.

New Galloway Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab galloways 14 hands and under landed since 1st August, 1893, 14 hands to carry 9st, 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 180 once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's Nevermore (late Repentance) 13st 3lbs.....Ebrahim 1
Mr S A. W's Arbid 13st 2 1-2 lbs.....Ahmed 2
Mr Carnlon's Nimrod 13st 3 1-2lbs.....G B Mahomed 3
Mr Ali bin Amir's Bonaparte 13st 2 3-lbs.....Soda 0
Mr Friendship's Munwar 13st 3 1-4lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr Syed Rashid's Vaher Mahomed 13st 2 3-4lbs. Beema 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Nevermore, 3 to 1 against Munwar, 4 to 1 Nimrod, 6 to 1 others.

After some delay at the post, the lot were despatched to a good start, Arbid leading the field, with Munwar second and Vaher Mahomed and Nevermore well up. Arbid came on and at the distance Munwar was beaten, and Nimrod and Nevermore drew up, the latter winning easily by one and-a-half lengths, the same distance separating Arbid and Nimrod. Time—1 min. 20sec.

The Dealers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For maiden horses and all horses landed since 1st July, 1893, Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Townsend's Spark 9st 4lbs.....Johnson 1
Mr G Hunter's Nelgow 8st .....Greenhalgh 2
Mr Lyndon's Crest 8st 3lbs.....G B Mahomed 3
Captain Bean's Antoinette 8st 8lbs.....Ebrahim 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Spark, 4 to 1 against others.

Neilgow was the first to show after the start, with Antionette and Spark close up, and Crest toiling in the rear. After traversing two furlongs Spark took the lead and making the remainder of the running won easily by one length ; a good finish for second place ended in Neilgow beating Crest by a head. Time—1 min. 18 1-2 secs.

The Worlee Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C. Bs. 13-3 and under. Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Bazonjee Pestonjee's Nobleman 8st 9lbs...Greenhalgh 1
Mr Abdul Azz bin Saif's Anaiza 7st .....Jakoo 2
Mr Lyndon's Centaur 7st 6lbs.....G B Mahomed 3
Mr P Fischer's Governor 9st 8 lbs .....Johnson 0
Mr Archie A. Keswick's Chester 9st 1lb.....Nawa 0
Mr M Sidick's Magistrate 8st 5lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr A M's Romeo 7st 7lbs.....Mukinda 0
Mr S A W's Gift 6st .....Ahmed 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Magistrate, 2 to 1 Nobleman, 4 to 1 Centaur, 5 to 1 Governor, 10 to 1 others.

Governor and Chester came away first and led the field for half the distance, Centaur, Magistrate, Anaiza being close behind, with Nobleman lying back. Nearing the two furlong post Greenhalgh got an opening and brought his mount up, though Centaur had the inside berth and was first round the bend. Entering the straight Nobleman shot to the front and won easily by two lengths, Anaiza was second and Centaur third.—Time 1 min. 9 secs.

The "Magdala Cup."—Winner Cup value Rs. 150 presented by the Officers H. M. S. "Magdala, with Rs. 50 to second, and Rs. 25 to third from the Fund. For Arab and C. B. galloways 13 3 and under, the property of officers in Army, Navy or Government Services and members of the Byculla, Bombay and Yacht Clubs, and which have never won a race value Rs. 500. 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. W. I. Penalties, Winners race value Rs. 180, and upwards, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. C. Bs. allowed 5lbs. (Nots.) W. I. T. C. and I. P. A. Certificates accepted for this race only. Distance—6 furlongs.

Captain Young's Electric 11st 8lbs.....Mr Wilkinson 1
Mr Percy Bennis's Twilight 10st 9lbs.....Mr A Muir 2
Mr Percy Bennis's The Clown 10st 13lbs.....Mr Hopwood 3
Captain Purvis's Moonlight 11st 2lbs.....Mr Bland 0
Mr W M Macleod's Murfus 11st 4lbs.....Aga Shah 0

Betting: Evens on Electric, 5 to 2 against Murfus, 6 to 1 others.

Electric jumped off with a strong lead and was never headed, winning with ease by three lengths. A good race ensued for second place, Twilight gaining the point by a head from the Clown., Murfus was last. Time—1 min. 27 secs.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

WITH THE HOUNDS.

'VARSITY NEWS.

FOOTBALL CUP TIES.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

But a month remains of the hunting season. Frosty nights were pretty general over the midlands last week, and though the ground soon softened under the genial influence of a hot sun, the surface remained slippery and treacherous—apt to bring about accidents. A serious one befell the Rev. S. Lockwood, rector of Kingham, while hunting with the Heythrop hounds, which he has followed for a great numbers of years. His horse made a mistake at a small fence, and, falling, it rolled over on its rider, who sustained compound fractures of four ribs. In the course of a run with the Warwickshire Mr. Percy Flowers took a heavy fall, from the effects of which, I am glad to hear, he is recovering. I stated last week that there was a probability of Lord Cottenham's resigning the mastership of the Bicester hounds and this has not only come to pass, but a successor has already been appointed. Captain Lonsdale, of Thorpe Mandeville Manor House, has accepted the post, subject to confirmation at a meeting of members of the hunt to be held this week, and their approval may be accepted as a foregone conclusion. Mr. G. Palmer has resigned the mastership of the Avon Vale hounds, which are for sale, and the hunt will no longer have a place among separate establishments. In the year 1890 the country was lent by the Duke of Beaufort to Captain Spicer, who hunted it for five seasons with the Duke's hounds, and was then succeeded by Mr. Palmer, who started, a separate pack. Some little time ago the Marquis of Worcester, master of the Badminton, expressed a desire to reassume control over the Avon Vale district, and this led to Mr. Palmer's retirement; in future it will form part of the Badminton territory, and Lord Worcester intends to hunt his new country twice a week. Owing to ill-health Mr. F. Wilson, master of the Ledbury hounds, has decided to retire at the close of the season, much to the regret of members of the hunt, for Mr. Wilson has become very popular during his brief tenure of office. There is no truth in a rumour which has gained currency to the effect that Mr. William Baird, the popular master of the Cottesmore, is about to retire.

In most countries sport with hounds has been disappointing of late. There has been a marked deficiency of scent, and when this is the case foxes adopt shifty tactics and seldom run straight. Now that the lambing season is in progress foxhunters should exercise additional caution in riding to hounds. When passing through a field occupied by ewes and lambs they should give the latter a wide berth, and head them off if they show any inclination to make for an open gate. Young grass also should receive careful consideration at this season. When it must be crossed, unnecessary damage may be avoided by riding close to the bordering hedge or fence, instead of across the middle of the field. Farmers very much appreciate evidences of such forethought, and so much is due to them for their kindly goodwill to foxhunting that it is incumbent on every man who follows hounds to consider their interests in every possible manner. Rather a disappointing day fell to the share of followers of Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds on Saturday, when a large company assembled at Bettisfield Park. Foxes were absent from many of their usual haunts, and ascent was catchy. After easily accounting for a fox near the big wood, hounds were taken to Blacoe Rough, from which covert they got well away with a fox which pointed at first for Whitchurch. Steering almost a straight course in pursuit, it seemed that a good run might be in store for the field, but after crossing the railway a second time hounds faltered, and before long ran out of scent. Barrowmore Hall was the North Cheshire fixture on Thursday. More than one fox was on foot at Cotton, and after a time hounds prevailed on one to quit, but after furnishing an opportunity for a brisk gallop the hunted fox effected his escape. Cotton was again called upon and responded with another fox, which hounds pursued at a fair pace across the river Gowy and over the neighbouring meadows. The speed slackened as the hunt swept on over ploughed fields short of Stapleford, and at no great distance from this place hounds marked their fox to ground. On the same day a Leicestershire field enjoyed fine sport with the Fernie's hounds. From Glen Gorse the pack got away with a fox which pointed for Little Stretton, and from the start it was evident that those who meant staying with hounds would have to ride in earnest, for there was a swinging scent and the pack streamed away right merrily. Bearing to the left, the fox almost gained the shelter of Norton Gorse, with hounds close at his brush, running for blood, and racing from scent to view they rolled him over at the end of a fast thirty minutes. From the Gorse another run followed which was very fast up to Billesdon Coplow, but scent was less reliable subsequently, and in the end the fox saved his brush.

The practice on the Cookham and Bourne End reaches of the University crews has been most satisfactory. There seems no doubt that Oxford are more forward with their work, and a prettier crew to look at than Cambridge. But the latter, if rough, are strong, and they have come on a good deal. Considering how has been unwell, the President has hurt his knee, and Calvert has come in at two instead of Rennie, there is not much to complain about. It is a big jump to go from stroke of a Lent boat to two in the University crew, but this is what Calvert has done. I believe he rowed in the University crew in the morning, stroked the Hall first boat in the afternoon, and now he is in the crew. He works well, but he is a bit inclined to get short. Both crews did satisfactory trials on Saturday.

Considering the excellent arrangements for the Army racquet championship at Prince's it is surprising that there were not more entries, especially having regard to the fact that Captain Crawley, who partnered Major Eastwood last year, could not play this year for the holders, the 12th Lancers. The King's Shropshire L. I., represented by Lieut.-Colonel Spens and Mr. Sprott, met the holders in the challenge round, having won every game in the three preliminary rounds. Sprott's service all through was very sound, while Spens' returns were deadly.

With their victory over the Lennox X. V., the Oxford Rugby team finished their 1898-9 season. Statistics and prowess altogether prove the Cantabs superior this year, albeit neither fifteen was quite first-class. I gave the respective records last week, and now congratulate H. Ruttenburg (Cambridge) and W. J. Thomson (Oxford) upon their Scotch international caps. By the way, further instances of how first-class ability in other direction will force itself to the front without any adventitious aid have been afforded during the week. The first Trinity fifth boat comprised entirely of football men, made no fewer than five bumps during the four days' racing at the recent "Lents." Furthermore, M. W. Muir (Fettes and Trinity), a well-known Rugby football exponent has just won the Cambridge University Billard Challenge Cue. He defeated Gilbert Jessop, captain of the cricket, in the final by 51 points. Other instances of prominent footballers excelling in all sorts of games might be given, but let these suffice. Who says that football play mitigates against all-round prowess ?

Gilbert Jessop, the Cambridge cricket captain, is characteristically energetic. Already he has engaged the following staff of bowlers for Fenner's :—Burns (Essex). Peppall (Gloucester), Attewell (Notts) Clark and C. Richardson (Surrey), O'Connor, Bowyer. Rumbelow, Bird, and Watts (Cambridgeshire) and Bird (Uppingham). As usual several crack's will also be added for the first fortnight, or the summer term at least. I hear that an effort will bestmade to get "Long Tom" Richardson (Surrey) for a short time. F. H. B. Champain, the Oxford captain, is on the look-out also, with what result shall be made known shortly. By the way. A. C. M. Croome, the Old Oxonian cricket and athletic Blue, has been leading H. R. Parkes (the amateur hurdle champion) in his work just lately. The last-named should make a bold bid for cricket honours also next season.

A. R. Downer, of Edinburgh, is not satisfied with the last reverse he sustained against E. C. Bredin, of London, for from his training quarters he has issued a challenge to the half-mile champion, offering to run the latter 470 yards, on level terms, for £50 aside, the race to take place within six weeks, on a ground to be mutually agreed upon.

The twenty-third annual race for the National Cross-country Championship took place on Saturday at Wembley Park, in fine weather, and proved a great success from a sporting point of view, although the attendance of spectators was not large. Eleven clubs entered, and these produced a field of 117 runners, the largest, with one exception, in the history of the race. Highgate Harriers, the Southern champions, and Salford Harriers, the Northern champions, were the favourites, but while Highgate ran up to their form and won, Salford were only seventh. The surprise of the race was furnished by Haddington, a Dublin club, who entered for the first time, and although only running seven men out of an allowance of twelve, finished a creditable second.

The Batley team have cleared the last hurdle but one, and have now only to jump the Brighouse ditch to win the Yorkshire Senior Competition. On Saturday Huddersfield appeared at Mount Pleasant, and were beaten after a rough and tumble sort of game by three tries to nothing. This week-end Brighouse Rangers will appear at Batley, and if the Cup-holders beat them the Shield will go to Batley. Hull completed their Competition programme by walking round Leeds. A defeat of Batley next Saturday will give the so-called 'gallant youths' the Shield by one point. It has been a grand fight between Hull and Batley for some weeks past, but on the whole of the season's play there can be no doubt that the Cup-holders deserve to be returned the Shield winners. Brighouse are an akward team to beat when anything is at stake, but we do not think they are on the same level as Batley. With ordinary luck the latter should win, and they will then be able to boast that, with little outside assistance, they have won the Northern Union Cup twice and the Shield once in two consecutive years. Some of their friends still say that Batley, will win the Cup a third time this year, but the enthusiasm of some people outweighs their judgment.

The qualifying round of the Northern Union Cup illustrated the vicissitudes of football. There was a time when Pontecraft carried off the Yorkshire Cup. Now they are beaten in the qualifying round on their own ground by Goole. Morley, in the days of peace and unity, figured in the Yorkshire final against Brighouse Rangers, now Bowling beat them by a try to nothing, and the outlook for Northern Unionism in Dewsbury is darker than ever. There was glee in Dewsbury when it was known that the team had won at Todmorden, for in addition to a tie at home with Tyldesley, Dewsbury have the satisfaction of beating the team that deprived them of Second. Competition honours and the off chance of qualifying for the Senior Competition.

A start was also made on Saturday with the Yorkshire Cup-ties, but the matches played were of a Compreliminary small fry order, This weekend the Cup petition commences in earnest, and marked though the contrast is between now and the old days, there are still a few good matches to be looked forward to. The chief tie in Saturday's list is at Sowerby Brigade between the home club and Keighley. The winner of this is expected to figure in at least the semi-finaal round. The present holders of the cup, Ossett, have not been doing so well this season, but when the cup tie period comes round they are generally found to be "all there" and they will again not be easily displaced from the contest.

The Lancashire team created a good impression on the Devonshire football public at Exeter on Saturday. In fact, their splendid form was a complete surprise, for not much was expected from a side which included eleven reserves. Their downfall was brought about by the powerful rushes of the burly Devonian forwards, who take a tremendous lot of stopping when together in full swing.

With Oldham and Broughton Rangers beaten and Salford winning their final Competition game numerous possibilities are opened up in the Lancahire Section of the Northern Union. The position at present is that Oldham, with one match to play, have 38 points, Salford, with all matches played, have a similar number of points, and Broughton Rangers, with three matches to play, have 36 points. Oldham can make 40 points by beating Wigan on Saturday next, and Broughton Rangers, by winning their games with Widnes, Wigan and Swinton, can make 42 points. To head the poll at all they must win two of those matches and draw the remaining one. By winning two they put themselves on a level with Oldham. The danger to the two clubs is Widness who have secured 32 points from 22 matches. By winning all their matches, which include Swinton and Broughton Rangers, they can make 40 points, and thus be level with Oldham and the Rangers. It will be thus seen that it is possible for the Rangers, Oldham, and Widnes to finish level. In the event of that happening the three cornered fight would be interesting.

The Scotch forwards have retrieved themselves for the form they displayed on Saturday at Inverleith when they met the chosen of Wales was quite up to the standard of hard dashing play which has been the distinguishing feature of Scottish scrummaging for years. The Welshmen did not shape so well as at Swansea, for after the ten points had been obtained in the first half they appeared content, or at all events too confident, and instead of going ahead with the packs they preferred to hold and heel out. That was just what the Scotchmen set themselves out to defeat, and they did it to some purpose. Two dropped goals and a goal from a mark were very useful in making the score look imposing, but apart from those possibly lucky points, Scotland had a try more to their credit than Wales. The eight thousand spectators at the match—mainly admirers of Scotland—gave the winners plenty of encouragement, and there were more smiling faces and light-hearted men going back to the city than appeared the case a fortnight previous.

Whatever may happen to Darwen before another football season commences, we must give them a chance of struggling along to the end of the present one, and something more than mere sentiment will surely prompt some of their contemporaries in the Second Division to lend a helping hand. The gentlemen of the High Court are still in possession, but the sale of boots and laces and balls has not yet come off. Sympathetic letters and cheques from Newcastle United and Manchester City are acknowledged with grateful thanks, and a little more of the same good will from clubs who can and ought to spare something will keep the shutters from going up.

SACRED CONCERT AT THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A successful sacred concert was given, on Saturday evening, at the St. John the Evangelist, Colaba (Afghan Memorial Church), in aid of the "Church Completion Fund." There was a large attendance, and a fair collection was made. The instrumental music provided by the Band of the King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry was much appreciated, the selection, "Reminiscences of Handel," being excellently rendered. Madame Lily Howard's contralto solo, "He was Despised," was beautifully sung, the accompaniment also being good. This was followed by a hymn, and afterwards a cornet solo, "Ave Maria," accompanied by organ and violins, by Bandsman Burnside, who performed with skill. Madame Schultz's rendering of "Pax Vobiscum" was delightful, and was greatly appreciated. "The King of Love my Shepherd is" was charmingly sung by Mr. H. O. Coates, with organ and strong quartett accompaniment, and a sacred fantasia, "In the Cathedral," by the K. S. L. I. Band and organ, concluded the evening's programme. Mr. Seymour Dove, the capable organist of the church, and Mr. W. H. Moss, the Bandmaster, contributed largely to the success of the concert.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE RACES AND GYMKHANA.

The special train to Santa Cruz for these races will leave Colaba at 2-55 p. m., leaving Church Gate at 3 o'clock, Grant Road at 3 10, Parel at 3-17, Bandora at 3-31, and arriving at Santa Cruz at 3-35. The return special will leave Santa Cruz at 6-40 p.m., and will call at Bandora, Parel, Grant Road, and Church Gate, arriving at Colaba at 7-20. The times given above are all according to Bombay time.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL IN BOMBAY.

IMPOSING OPENING CEREMONY BY H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

An event of unprecedented interest in the annals of Freemasonry in this presidency was the ceremony of opening the New Masonic Hall on the Esplanade, which was performed, on Saturday last, by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India and Pro. District Grand Master of Bombay under the English Constitution. All Master Masons under both constitutions had been invited to the ceremony ; and everybody entitled to that designation, who could conveniently attend, being present, the assemblage was one of the most numerous ever witnessed in a Masonic hall in this city. There was no doubt a somewhat similar gathering on the occasion of the installation of H. R. H the Duke of Connaught as District Grand Master of Bombay, at Government House, Parel, in November 1887, but those who took part in the ceremony would remember that the function was after all not so important as the opening of a Masonic Hall. And it is a hall now for the first time owned by the Masons themselves. Not only have the Hall Committee been fortunate in securing a suitable site to the north of the Novelty Theatre at a very reasonable rate, but they have also been able to get the building erected on a design which, without being very showy from outside, has a sufficiently imposing "facade" and affords ample accommodation, as already described in our issue of the 24th instant, for holding the

opened 25th March 1899, by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E." Underneath this was another transparency displaying the mystic letter "G" in the centre; beautifully worked in gold and silver tinsel The grand Lodge-room has been supplied with the usual art-furniture and fittings.

On Saturday morning, an inaugural ceremony, in priority to the opening of the hall in the evening, was performed in a truly native style under arrangements made by Khan Bahadur D.R. Chichgar, Mr. C.D. Furdoonjee, Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistree, and others. A number of European and Parsee Masons attended together with the ladies of their families,the latter being in charge of large silver trays filled with cocoanuts, flowers, red and yellow paint, &c. The Parsee ladies then went through the ceremonies commonly observed among the natives in connection with the inauguration of a new building, decking the doorways with garlands of flowers, breaking cocoanuts and eggs on the threshold, daubing the uprights of the doors with yellow and red paint, &c. They sang in chorus Gujerati songs appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. R. S. Brown, President of the Joint Hall Committee in opening the proceedings, said:—In requesting Your Excellency to declare this Masonic Hall open the committee desire to lay before you a concise statement of its history during the last twenty months. As was explained on the occasion when Your Excellency laid the foundation stone in June 1897 that the project of erecting a Masonic Hall for Bombay was initiated so long ago as 1877, but had to be put off, for various reasons, from time to time, until the advent of Your Excellency amongst us, when at last it could be carried out. It was estimated that the building would cost about Rs. 1,10,000, while for fitting and furniture a sum of Rs. 36,900 more would be required. The committee proposed to cover this expenditure by means of donations and by borrowing money on debentures. It was found that, to ensure the successful termination of the scheme, it would be necessary to obtain at least Rs. 53,000 in the form of donations and to secure the rest, about Rs. 94,000, by loans. It is gratifying to state that in the matter of donations the expectations have been more than fully realized. The liberal response given to the appeal for donations by individual Masons and Masonic bodies, the timely assistance given by the trustees of the N. N. Framjee Trust by handing over to the committee a fund at their disposal, the proverbial liberality of the Petit Family and the savings of the Joint Hall Committee have placed to the credit of the building fund a total sum of Rs. 76,952-15-1. Of this sum Rs. 7,000-0-0 were contributed by the Hall Committee, Rs. 8,850-0-0 by Lodges under the English and Scotch Constitution, Rs. 2,125-0-0 by Chapters, Rs. 17,535-0-0 by individual members of Lodges, Rs. 75-0-0 by individual members of Chapters. Rs. 19,000-0-0 by the Petit Family, Rs. 14,936-7-1 by the N. N. Framji Trust Fund, Rs. 6,281-8-0 by Mofussil Lodges and their Members, Rs. 1,050-0-0 by members of the Fraternity for the purposes of furniture and fittings. The committee desire here to express their best thanks to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., but for whose munificent donation their work would have been far more heavy than it has actually been. The work of collection was not easy. Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kurrachee, and other mofussil towns had to be visited not to mention the influence that had to be exercised in Bombay itself. Bros. Dunn, Wadia and Chichgar who formed the committee for collecting donations, deserve the best thanks of the Fraternity for their disinterested labours. Bro. Dunn has not been amongst us for some time. He had little time to work on the donation committee before his departure, but his signal service lay in formulating the donation scheme with his colleagues and selecting in concert with Your Excellency, and helping us in the acquisition of the only possible site which was within the ways and means of the Hall Committee to secure. Another member of the committee, Wor. Bro. Nowroji N. Wadia, is also not amongst us to-day—he having proceeded to England in December last for the benefit of his health. It was Bro. Wadia who at an important juncture volunteered to acquire the site and pay the purchase money and thus took upon himself the risk of the Masonic Committee failing to raise the funds necessary to commplete their scheme. The absence of these brethren threw the work of collection on the honorary secretary alone, and he has done it with the results that have been placed before you. (Applause.) As in the case of donations so in that of debentures, the call, considering that the interest offered is only 4 per cent, has been very liberally responded to. Not only have the Rs. 94,000 proposed been taken up but, applications for further allotment have been received. The Trustees have so far found it necessary to call for Rs. 45,000 only, but, unless more donations are soon forthcoming, the full amount of Debentures may have to be issued. Though the list of donations has been large the committee miss some prominent names jwhich they expected to see on it. The committee fully hope that they will soon be there. These further donations will be helpful in more ways than one. They will obviate the necessity for further loans, and will thus not only reduce loan charges, but will give additional guarantee for the repayment of the loans already contracted and will save rents to be charged to bodies using the Hall being enhanced. It will be remembered that the various schemes projected in the past were based upon an enhancement of nearly 55 per cent, in the rents to be paid by lodges and over 100 per cent in those for Chapters using the Hall. The present scheme with land taken up on a lease at favorable terms involves at the outside an increase of only 11 per cent. The committee hope that, impressed with the urgent necessity of donations, members and well-wishers of the Fraternity will keep the stream of liberality flowing for some time and thus enable the scheme to be brought to a successful completion without the necessity of even the small enhancement in rents of 11 per cent. And now as to the building itself it is a matter for gratification that, in spite of these days of scarcity of labour, the contractor, Mr. Nusserwanjee Dinshaw, had, under the able supervision of the Architect, Mr. J. Campbell, been able to complete the work even earlier than contracted for, though some minor arrangements in the dining-hall and kitchen still remain to be finished. The hall provides, in a central locality, airy and spacious accommodation for three Bodies meeting the same night. It is proposed to fit it up with the necessary fittings and furniture, of a standard design adopted by the committee for the articles belonging to the various bodies. Uniformity will thus be secured, and it is hoped the arrangement will be found convenient. For the present the furniture in the temple alone will be new, and additions will be made as funds permit. The committee desire to express their heartfelt thanks to all the donors—the names of more prominent among whom will be in-cribed in a marble tablet to be fixed in the Hall. As a special mark of their appreciation, the committee have resolved to name one of the banquetting halls the Framjee Dinshawjee Petit Banquetting Hall and the larger Hall, the Framjee Cowasjee Banquetting Hall. The committee feel that this is a unique period in the history of Freemasonry in India—inasmuch as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty in this Presidency. Your Excellency rules over both the English and Scotch Constitutions, and it is Your Excellency who laid the foundation and presides at the completion this day of the long-wished-for Home for the Fraternity. (Applause.) On behalf of the entire Masonic Community the committee, constituted as it is of Members belonging to both the Grand Lodges, desire on this occasion to express their heartfelt gratitude for the deep interest Your Excellency has taken in all that pertains of the good of the Fraternity. The committee cannot allow this occasion to pass without an expression of their regret that two worthy Masons, Bros. Freeborn and Sorabji N. Cooper, have passed away who, being appointed along with Wor. Bros. W.C.Rowe, T. Counsell, K. R. Kama and D. R. Chichgar, members of the first sub-committee by both the Constitutions, happily brought about so far back as 1877, the union of the English and Scotch Constitutions under one roof, and they feel that the surviving Members of that Committee, and particularly Wor. Bro. D. R. Chichgar, who, as the Honorary Secretary of the Hall, has zealously worked for 22 years to the satisfaction of both the Constitutions, will feel particular gratification in the completion of the long-wished-for Masonic Hall for the joint use of the bodies under the English and Scotch Constitutions, and in its opening to-day by the hand of Your Excellency who have graciously undertaken the offices of Grand Master of A. S. F. in I. and District Grand Master, Bombay. (Cheers). In conclusion Mr. Brown said that now that the duties of the Joint Hall Committee, so far as this body is concerned, will now entirely cease, and the new building will now pass into the hands of Trustees and other orgarization for its use, I may be permitted to say that we have received fraternal good wishes from various bodies, which were unable to be present today and among these I may mention Lodge Nizam of Raichur, Provincial Chaptre Lahore, Royal Cannaught Lodge of Ahmednugger, Lodge Moreland, Lodge Friendship and Harmony at Igatpura, Lodge Corinth of Nasgpore, Victoria Lodge, Lodge Excelsior of Bhusawal, Lodge of David in the East, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Barkitt, Grand Master of Bengal, Mr. Justice Henry Princep of Calcutta, the District Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of Madras, Sir Juswatsngjee, K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Limree, and Sir George Moore, District Grand Master of Madras. I have to bring to the notice of the Grand Lodge letters received from Raja Din Dayal and Messrs. Kanga and Co., forwarding photographs of His Excellency the Grand Master for their acceptance. I have yet another pleasing duty to perform, and it is to bring to the notice of the Grand Lodge the signal services rendered by Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar, Honorary Secretary of the Joint Hall Committee, (cheers) to the craft, and I am sure all present will agree with me that if it were not for his valuable assistance and zeal and energy displayed by him, the work of the construction of the new Hall would scarcely have been finished in time. The main success was due to the self devoted labours of Mr. Chichgar. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Campbell, the architect of the building addressing the Grand Master, said: Having been entrusted with the superintendence of the work during the erection of this edifice and having performed the duties to the best of my knowledge and skill, I beg leave to surrender into your hands the plans which were committed to my care when the foundation-stone of this fabric was levelled, humbly hoping that my exertions will receive the reward of your approbation. (Cheers.)

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the Grand Master, who was received with cheers, then made a few remarks.

The ceremony of dedication and consecration was then carried out by the Grand Master, assisted by Dr. J. Pollen, Mr. I. M. Shields, the Rev. H. Macduff, Mr. J. Brandon, Mr. C. E. Howard, Mr. H. J. Gordon, Mr. A. McKenzie, Captain Jennings, Mr. H. Vakilna, Captain C. D. Wise, Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, and other Grand Lodge Officers. The ceremony was of an impressive character, and its beauty was much enhanced by the assistance of an able choir under the direction of Mr. R. N. Mant, who presided at the harmonium.

Mr. I. M. Shields, Deputy District Grand Master, addressing the Grand Master, said:—The ceremony of consecration being finished, there is now another item which is not on the programme. A great deal has been said this evening about the energy displayed and the trouble taken and the success achieved by Mr. Darasha Chichgar. A large number of the brethren thought that on an occasion like this at the inauguration of this beautiful hall with which he has had so much to do, and which in fact would not have been finished so soon, they should in some limited measure show their mark of appreciation and their respect and esteem in which he is held by them, to open a subscription limiting it only to one rupee each, which was not after all a heavy tax on the brethren. (Laughter and applause.) The subscription was raised under the auspices of Mr. K. R. Cama and Mr. C. D. Furdoonjee, and the result was this magnificent rease and cup, which I have the pleasure to ask the Grand Master to present to Mr. Darasha Chichgar on behalf of and in the name of the two constitutions. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. C. D. Furdoonjee having presented Mr. Chichgar to the Grand Master, His Excellency said:—It affords me great pleasure Mr. Darasha Chichgar to hand this silver bowl and cup. Small as this gift is, you must not think that it is the limit of our appreciation of your long and valuable services to the Craft and to your good qualities. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Darasha, R. Chichgar, who was accorded a warm reception, in reply said that the token of their kind appreciation of his humble services came upon him as a surprise. In the fulness of his heart his mouth denied him the pleasure of giving vent to his inner most feelings. He considered that that hearth was speaking to heart that night, and it would be want of sincerity on his part if he failed to acknowledge the proud satisfaction he felt at the bestowal of a gift, which he need scarcely say he valued and appreciated so much. Much seemed to have been made of his humble services to the Craft, and with regard to that he might observe that when a gentleman occupying the high and responsible position of the Governor of Bombay, who had always his hands full, and undertook the hard and onerous duties of the Grand Master of the two constitutions, which he discharged to the entire satisfaction of the Craft, he had furnished an example to be profitably imitated by those who had the pleasure and privilege of working under him in the two Grand Lodges. The loving cup, which was presented to him, would stimulate his love to the Craft. He deeply appreciated and gratefully accepted the present, but it was his earnest wish and desire that both the bowl and the cup might be kept for use in the Hall. In conclusion he thanked H. E. Lord Sandhurst for making the presentation, and the brethern for subscribing to the gift, and also the numerous donors especially the Petit family who responded to his request and contributed so generously towards the cost of constructing the new Hall. (Loud cheers.)

The two Grand Lodges were then duly closed, and the proceedings terminated at 8-30 p.m.

LUNAVADA GRIEVANCES.

VILLAGERS' PETITION.

A PETITION from the villagers of 122 villages belonging to the Lunavada State has just been forwarded to Mr. William Doderet, I.C.S., the Political Agent of Revakantha, in which they enumerate a number of grievances and ask that an enquiry may be made into the allegations. The petitioners state they have been compelled to appeal to Mr. Doderet owing to their ruler, the Maha Rana, being incapacitated by illness from attending to the requests of his subjects. They complain that they have to work under the Veth system, which is little better than slavery. They have to work their bullock carts for days together without being in any way recompensed, and if a villager brought his cart a little after the fixed time he was fined in such sum as the State servants thought fit and without asking for a reason for unpunctuality. In 1898 the Maharana removed the tax of two annas for each tree, declaring them the properties of the owners of the land, but of late the trees had been numbered and valued at from two to four rupees. Further complaints are made as to the death duties reversioners are called upon to pay, and also an outcry is raised against the tax of four annas which the head of a family has to pay if at a festival one maund of ghee is consumed. The villagers were compelled to pay one rupee on the occasion of their daughters' marriage, but now it is stopped, but still the sum of one rupee is credited against their names on these festival occasions. The Pani Kar is abolished but the sum is still credited against them in the State Daphtar. They protest against having to pay large sums as Chandla on the occasion of the marriages of His Highness' family, and dissatisfaction reigns as to the method of taking Hanssal. The petitioners allege that the price of building materials has been raised to an exorbitant figure, whereas it used to be such that people could afford to buy. Moreover, houses built by villagers are not allowed to be sold or mortgaged, and if at the death of the owner the reversioner could not pay the death tax the State becomes the owner.

In a second petition the villagers express their thankfulness at the announcement that Mr. R. B. Sunawala would do his best, but said the matter was of such serious import to them that they asked Mr. Doderet to enquire himself or that some one should be specially appointed. They further make allegations of unfair treatment by the Dewan, and ask that another officer may be appointed to look after the affairs of the State during the Mahrana's illness.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' CROSS COUNTRY MEETING.

MR. J. L. SYMONS has arranged a cross-country meeting to be held at Marole on Saturday afternoon, April 15th. The following is the prospectus:—

"The Marole Cup."—A Point-to-point Race for horses. About 3 miles. English and Walers 12st. 7lbs. and over. Arabs and C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs and over. Winner of any Point-to-point-Race, this or last season, 7lbs. extra. Prize, a Cup and also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner.

"The Vehar Cup."—A Point-to point Race for ponies 14 hands and under. About 3 miles. English and Walers 12st. and over. Arabs and C. B.'s 11st. and over. Winner of any Point-to-point Race, this or last season, 7lbs. extra. 13 2 1-2 and under allowed 7lbs Turf Club and I. P. A. certificates accepted. Prize, a Cup and also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner.

"The Powai Cup."—A Point-to-point Race for Arab and C. B. ponies, 14 hands and under. About 3 miles. 11st and over. Winner of any Point-to plont Race, this or last season, 7lbs extra. 13 2½ and under allowed 7lbs. Turf Club I. P. A. certificates accepted. Prize, a Cup and also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner.

Entrances (free) to be made to J. L. Symons, Pali Hill, and to close on Tuesday, 11th of April. Colours to be worn.

General conditions the same as those for the Jackal Club meeting held this season.

In case of any dispute a committee of three to be nominated by Mr. Symons, and the decision of this committee to be final.

THE philanthropy which the well-known and wealthy British physician Dr. Wilkinson, so continuously exercises in Rome has had a curiously romantic epilogue. Some years ago a young chemist named Scuderini was preparing a quantity of Cholrate of potash when it exploded, inflicting on him terrible injuries. He was carried to the Hospi al of St. An onio where it was found necessary to amputate both his legs and half of one of his arms His sight, al-o, was severely i jured. Nevertheless, the robust constitution of the young man survived the ordeal, thanks chiefly to the constant care and attention bestowed on him by Dr. Wilkinson. In the hospital he was constantly visited by friends of Dr. Wilkinson and of his family, who were attracted by the courage with which he attempted to neutralise he effect of his misfortune. Some months ago a young Italian girl of great personal attractions fell in love with the cripple, who warmly returned her affections. In spite of the opposition of the two families, a marriage has just been celebrated, which in Rome at least is considered unique. The "fairy godfather" of the whole romance has again been Dr. Wilkinson, who has provided the young people with the necessary means of subsistence.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles by Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, came off, on Saturday afternoon, on the general parade ground, about four-fifths of the corps being in attendance. The General, who was accompanied by Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, was received with a general salute on his arrival. The regiment, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, was then inspected by the General. After marching past the line was formed and the men were put through the manual and firing exercises, as well as battalion movements. At the end of the parade, the General addressed the regiment. He remarked that the movements had been satisfactorily carried out and the officers' words of command had been as good as could be desired. He expressed himself pleased with the attendance of the corps, and assured them that he would give a favourable report. The General having left the ground, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, in addressing the regiment, thanked the members for turning out on the parade in such strength. Captain Moss, who was present at the parade for the last time, was then called upon to address a few words to the men. In complying with the request, Captain Moss thanked all the ranks for the assistance he had received from them in increasing the efficiency of the corps, and in bidding them farewell, he said he would be pleased to hear of the continued success of the regiment in future. Before separating, hearty cheers were given for Captain Moss.

OPENING OF A DHARAMSALA AT BEZWADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 25.

A VERY interesting function was performed on Saturday morning last, by Mr. Morris, Collector of the Kistna District, in the opening of a dharamsala at Bezwada. This *chatram*, as it would be called in the language of the district, is a gift to the travelling public from Set Ramgopal Sahu, the well-known contractor of Secunderabad, who has spent Rs. 40,000 on its construction. The philanthropy of this public-spirited citizen has not been limited to this munificent gift, but in many other ways has his beneficence been shown.

Returning to the subject of the dharamsala at Bezwada, several guests from Secunderabad were invited to assist at the opening ceremony. The guests from Secunderabad were Mr. Pendlebury, Agent of the Railway, Dr. Hunter Railway Surgeon, and Messrs. Dwana, Schaeffer, Lee, and S. Murray. Guests also came in from Koudapani, Gudur, and Masulipatam, Mr. Morris, the Collector, on arriving at the entrance of the dharamsala, was received by Set Ramgopal and his son, Lakshmi Narayan, the Infantry Band, which was taken up from Hyderabad, playing "God Save the Queen." He then entered the enclosure by a wicket and took a seat under the pendal, where the guests had already assembled. The following address was then read on behalf of Mr. Ramgopal:—

I am asked by Seta Ganga Bishan, Ram Gopal and others to say a few words on their behalf on the present occasion. When set Ram Gopal applied for permission to build this dharamsala, he explained that his object was to afford facilities to the travelling public in general, and specially to the crowds of pilgrims who, on their way to the great temple at Jaggannathpuri, whether they come from Western or Southern India or the Deccan, must pass through Bezwada, and as epidemics of cholera are unfortunately frequent here, there was danger that pilgrims from contracting the disease in the town would help to disseminate it during their journeys. This danger is minimized by having a dharamsala near the railway station, where passengers can rest and refresh themselves without going into the town. You will see that the dharamsala contains accommodation on the west for a large number of sadhus (ascetics), who spurn all appearance of comfort. On the north are nine rooms with as many cook rooms for the use of Brahmins or Marwaris. On the south are three rooms, and the same number of cook rooms for other high-caste vegetarians, such as the Komtis. On the east are six rooms for other castes, besides open accommodation for Mohomedan Fakirs and others, and two rooms with a bath room and latrine for European or Mahmedan gentleman who may care to stay here. Over the gateway are five rooms for distinguished visitors to the dharamsala. Inside the enclosure five rooms have been placed at the disposal of a Brahmin, who will cater for the higher castes, and who, in return, will keep up a sweeper on Rs. 10 a month, a chaokidar on Rs. 8, and a gardener on Rs. 7. Outside the enclosure a Hindu will cater for all other castes, and will, in return, defray the expenses of lighting the place at a cost of Rs. 8 a month. A shop has been opened on the premises for the sale of provisions to those who care to cook their own food, and grain and other necessaries will be given free to those who are too poor to buy. The prices to be charged will in no case exceed those obtaining in the town. It will thus be seen that everything possible has been done to meet the convenience of travellers and to secure the perfect sanitation of the place. The address concluded with thanks to those who had assisted in the work."

Mr. Morris then proceeded to the gate, which had been secured by a silver lock, and opened it with the silver key presented to him by Mr. Ramgopal, after which he went over the building. On returning to his seat, the Collector stated that there was no doubt that the dharamsala distinctly met a great want. While others were speaking of this want and were waiting to see what their neighbours would do in the matter, Mr. Ramgopal came forward and erected a building which he had no hesitation in saying was the fairest chatram he had ever seen, affording, as it did, ample accommodation for all classes. There certainly was a chatram in the town, which had been erected by Mr. Arundel, now senior member of the Governor's Council, when he was Collector here. This chatram was of undoubted utility, but it was distant from the railway station, and what was required was a place where railway passengers could rest and get something to eat while the trains waited. He considered that not only the people of the Kistna district, but travellers from all parts of India were deeply indebted to Mr. Ramgopal, because Bezwada was a natural gateway, and he begged to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Ramgopal for his public spirit and generosity. Mr. Pendlebury seconded, and it was carried.

The guests having been photographed by Mr. Metzker, of Secunderabad, those who had come from a distance sat down to a breakfast provided by Mr. Ramgopal at the railway refreshment room. Those who were not able to go to Bezwada were entertained at dinner at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Hyderabad.

INSURANCE OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

THE Post Office has notified that with effect from the 1st April next the insurance system will be extended to registered letters addressed to a considerable number of foreign countires including the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe. Hitherto the system of foreign insurance has been confined to the parcel post only. The letters to which the Insurance system is specially applicable are those which contain bank notes, bonds, coupons, securities, &c. The limit up to which a registered letter may be insured has been fixed at 2120 and the insurance fees at 6 annas for every £5 or fraction thereof of Insured value, Subject to certain conditions, compensation, not exceeding the insured value, will be paid in the event of loss or damage to an Insured letter.

THIS is what the *W. G.* has to say about the Radical "Leader":—The best friend of the Opposition can only say that yesterday was a bad night for them in the House of Commons. How bad is shown better by the division list than by any more elaborate explanation. There are 185 Liberal members even in the present House; Of these, forty-four followed their leader into the lobby; thirteen, including four ex-Ministers, voted with the Government: and the rest were absent, paired or unpaired. These figures speak for themselves, and, if they were the last word on the subject, we should have to conclude that on one most important branch of foreign policy there was no leadership which commanded more than a fraction of the party. We make no complaint of Mr. Morley's speech. It was, on its own lines, a good and moderate speech, in strict accordance with the view he has always taken. By dissociating himself from formal responsibility for leadership he has left himself free to divide the House upon this for any other issue. But we are frankly mystified, after reading Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech, that he should have concluded by giving official support to Mr. Morley's motion For that means, if it means anything, that the Liberal party passes a vote of censure on the policy of the "on an expedition—that, in Mr. Morley's words, "the policy of the Soudan advance has been an error from the first," and that after the stricken field and the capture of Omdurman it is necessary to make a continued protest against organising and reclaiming the recovered territory.

THE DANGEROUS STATE OF MUSJID BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Thursday last a serious accident happened at Musjid Bridge, which needs the early attention of the Municipal Commissioner of our city.

Two years ago, I drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, through the medium of your valuable columns, at which time three serious accidents happened on the same day. Mr. Snow wrote to the Standing Committee about the necessity of improving this road. Following is the abstract from the proceedings of the Standing Committee, held a week after the occurrence of accidents, at Musjid Bunder Road:—"The Committee discussed letter from the Commissioner on the subject of improving the Musjid Bunder Road. The Committee, after some discussion, resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation, with the recommendation to proceed forthwith with the work of improving and widening the road." On this recommendation, the Corporation appointed a Committee in the matter consisting of Messrs. R. H. Vincent; G. H. Gell; D. E. Wacha; Ebrahim Rahimatula; Prof. Muller; and Drs. Ismail Jan Mohammed, Bhalchandra Krishna and Cowasji Hormasji. This Committee very strongly recommended the Corporation to at once improve and widen the road by purchasing the following two properties, viz., (1) the property of Mr. Gokuldas Kalidan, situate at the junction of the Musjid Bunder Road and Kaji Street; and (2) the property of Mr. Narsey Natha, situate at the junction of Musjid Bunder Road and Dongri Street, and directly opposite to the bridge. This was all in 1896. Three long years—years of disaster and misfortune—have come and passed away, but nothing as recommended by the above committee is done in the matter by the Corporation.

Will not the Corporation be good enough to at once take into consideration the advisibility of improving this road, and thus confer a boon on people frequenting the said road? Let me hope that the representatives of this locality will take up the matter, and move on the subject in the Corporation, and thus prove themselves worthy of the constituents they represent.—Yours, &c.,

KHIMJI H. KAYANI.

Mandvie, March 22.

PLAGUE RECOVERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your publishing the following with a view to correct the statement made by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the Corporation with regard to statistics of cures in plague hospitals. He is reported in your paper to have stated that the medical officer in charge of the Khoja Hospital "administered to his patient a decoction of some native drugs. The result of the treatment from beginning of January 1899 to March 11 was satisfactory, inasmuch as no fewer than 42 per cent. of the patients got cured—a result which no other hospital in Bombay had been able to achieve." The last part of the statement is not correct. If Mr. Ibrahim had taken the trouble to read the offical statistics published from time to time in your paper and elsewhere before making the assertion he would have found that the Parsee General Hospital has been able to secure the best result—showing 52 per cent. recoveries. During the last quarter 184 patients were admitted—23 non-plague and 161 genuine plague cases. Of the latter 77 died and 84 were cured. The treatment adopted is simple and at the same time scientific. Stimulants and cold—a great sheet anchor to reduce very high temperatures and check delirium, which is so often difficult to bring under control.

I intend on another occasion to publish in detail the treatment which I have found most beneficial after my three years' experience in the hospital and observation of no less than a thousand patients.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. HIRAMANECK,
Honorary Chief Medical Officer,
March 25. Parsee General Hospital.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7		12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	28	7	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	33	12	44
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	37	11	29
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpure, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	23	25	63
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	20	21	33
G Mahim and Worli	10	17	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	35	33
Total	161	185	311
Same date, last year 1333	150	153	306

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	33	9	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	24	14	51
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwari and Mahalaxmi	23	9	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	55	25	61
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	23	14	36
G Mahim and Worlee	15	8	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	59	64
Total	180	141	307
Total plague deaths to date	41,378	33,471	
Same date last year	137	146	304

BANDRA.

There were 2 attacks and 1 death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality, on 25th Inst.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

BOWRINGPET.

There has been a marked tendency to a fall in the number of plague attacks and deaths on the Kolar Gold Fields. From the 17th to the 22nd, midnight, 36 attacks and 27 deaths were reported, as compared with 64 and 59 in the previous week. Marikuppam has shown a clean bill of health from the 14th, and the Mysore Mine from the 13th instant. Thus we may expect the coolies to return soon. The totals from the commencement are 280 attacks and 213 deaths.

The mills in the Mysore Mine are running very irregularly, and only the smaller cyanide plant are at work. It is estimated that at the way the mills are being run, the output of the Mysore Mine will be something like 9,000 ounces this month. Work on the Champion Reef Mine is much impeded owing to the want of labour to unload coal waggons.

KURRACHEE.

Friday's plague returns show 45 cases and 28 deaths, the total attacks and deaths during the week ending Friday being 217 cases and 140 deaths against 139 cases and 103 deaths, respectively, during the previous week.

WITH deep regret the "Englishman" announces the death of Mr. James Mylne, the senior member of the house of Messrs. Burrows, Thompson and Mylne, of Beehea, E. I Railway, who died on the morning of the 20 h instant at his residence, the Beehea House. Mr. Mylne had reached his 85th year, but was still hale and vigorous. Mr. Mylne, who came out to India in 1853, was a model zemindar, and was devoted to the welfare and interests of his raiyats. Among the numerous valuable works of public utility he has left behind may be mentioned the reclaiming of the Jogdispur Jungle, which is now rightly called "the garden of Shahabad" His sugar cane mills are the best known mills throughout Behar or the North-West Provinces. He was one of the first to introduce the idea of emigration to Burma, which now promises to be a great success, among the intensely conservative and home-staying cultivators of Behar. No European landlord within recent times was held in such affectionate esteem by his tenantry.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MAHOMEDANS ADOPTING HINDU MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

SAYADALLI WALAD KASIMSHA VS. AMIN BI KOM SAYAD KHAIRSAHEB AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr F. C. O. Beaman, District Judge of Belgaum, in Appeal No. 88 of 1897. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for Sayadalli, original defendant No. 1 and appellant; and Mr. H. C. Gavaljee appeared for Amin Bi and others, original plaintiffs and respondents.

Plaintiff brought this suit for recovery of her fourth share according to Mahomedan Law in compensation money received by defendants 1 and 2 from the Belgaum Treasury together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum and costs of suit. Plantiff alleged that the land for which compensation had been paid by Government had belonged to her father and defendant's grand-father Sayadali, and was squired by Government for the Gokak Canal, the compensation fixed being paid to defendants 1 and 2 who only paid to plaintiff out of the one-fourth due to her, the sum of Rs. 700. Defendant 1 contended *inter alia* that Sayadali died 30 years ago and plaintiff's claim was time-barred, that defendant 2, who was plaintiff's son-in-law, was in collusion with her and that she had no claim as deceased sister. Defendant 2 contended that Rs. 84 were remitted by plaintiff when he paid her the share due to her by him, but that he would now pay the remitted sum. Defendants 3 and 7 recognized plaintiff's right to a share and admitted having received their dues. Defendants 3, 4 and 5 did not appear. The Subordinate Judge of Athni decreed Rs. 323-14-0 to plaintiff from defendants 1 and 2 of which Rs. 64-7-5 only were to be recoverd from defendant 2 and the rest from defendant 1 together with costs of suit distributed proportionately over the two defendants. On appeal the District Court confirmed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs. From this decision defendant 1 preferred this appeal to the High Court. The High Court on the 21st September 1898 delivered the following interlocutory judgment:—"The finding on the main issue in the present case—that of limitation—depends upon findings on two minor issues, viz., exclusion for a certain time and knowledge of that exclusion. The Judge has found on the former, but he has not found on the latter. The consideration of it may, as he says, impair the integrity of the principle he contents for, but that is a misfortune which cannot, as far as we can see, be avoided. The plaintiff has been excluded from possession for something like sixty years, and her title will have been lost if that exclusion was known to her. The Judge should now after considering all the circumstances of the case and the inferences deducible therefrom, find whether this exclusion was known to her or not. We ask him to find on this point and certify his finding to us within two months."

On receipt of the District Judge's finding the court pronounced the following judgments:—

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment, said:—The District Judge has found that there was no knowledge of exclusion and therefore the decree must be confirmed. No doubt he was wrong in requiring evidence of express demand and refusal, but I do not think that alone is sufficient to vitiate his finding which was based principally on other considerations. In the course of his judgment he has suggested that we should reconsider the decision of this Court as to the application of Article 127 of the Limitation Act, 1877, to Mahomedans. I do not, however, see any ground for so doing. These decisions date certainly from the year 1885 and have been followed and approved of by no less than five different Judges of this Court and must have created liabilities and rights which it would be extremely inconvenient now to interfere with, and which ought not to be interfered with, unless we were absolutely certain that those decisions were wrong. I am not of opinion that they are wrong, and I still think that the article does apply to Mahomedans who have so far adopted Hindu manners and customs as to live joint and to keep their property undivided. It is a matter for the Legislature rather than for this Court now to amend the Act if a different interpretation of the law is wished for, so far, at any rate, as this Presidency is concerned. The decree is confirmed with costs.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said:—In this case, the District Judge has in his first judgment, as also in his judgment on remand, laid stress on the fact that in his opinion, the construction placed by this Court on the wording of Article 127 of the Second Schedule of Act XV of 1877 requires to be reconsidered, as it is in conflict with the decisions of the Madras and Allahabad High Courts, and takes no account of the use of the word joint-family in a restricted and special sense. The question thus raised is one of some importance, and we have taken time to consider our judgment in this case. The District Judge has correctly stated the question when he laid down that, if Article 127 governs the case, the respondent-plaintiff, who is a Mahomedan lady, must succeed in her suit, and if does not, her suit must fail, against her brother's sons for a share of her father's property, or rather of the compensation paid for it, as the cause of action arose more than twelve years ago. The first decision of this Court on the construction of Article 127 in reference to the inclusion of Mahomedans is reported in the case of Sayad Gulam Hussein vs. Bibi Anvarnissa (I. L. R. J. for 1895, p. 170.) in which the dispute was, as in the present case, about compensation money, and the claim was made by a legal shara. Sargent, C. J., and Birdwood, J., held that the substitution of the word "person" in the Act of 1877 for the word "Hindu" in the corresponding Article 127 of Act IX of 1871, and the decisions in Musst Khyroonissa vs. Salehoonissa Khatoon (5 W. R., p. 238); Achina Bibi vs. Ajeejoonissa Bibi (11 W. R., p. 45.) of the Calcutta High Court on the corresponding Clause (3) of Section 1 of Act XIV of 1859, made it clear that the words "joint family property" did not suggest a restrictive application of the Article to suits between Hindus only. The principle of this decision was acted upon by another Division Bench (West and Birdwood, JJ.) in Bhaudin vs. Sheikh Ismail (I. L. R., 11 Bom., p. 425,) where the parties were Mahomedans, and it was expressly followed by (Parsons and Candy, JJ.) in Bavasha vs. Masumsha (I. L. R., 14 Bom., p. 70.) and has been in force given effect to in other decisions also—Abdul Kader vs. Bapubhai (P. J. for 1898, p. 135.) On the other hand, the Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court in Amme Raham vs. Zia Ahmad (I. L. R., 13 All., p. 283) have expressly dissented from the view taken by this Court in Bavasha vs. Masumsha on the ground that the words joint family property used in the Article were intended to refer only to the property of a joint family, thereby restricting it to Hindus only, and that at the best the article could only apply to Mahomedans who followed the customs of the Hindu joint family. The Madras High Court similarly expressed its agreement with the Allahabad High Court in Patcha vs. Mohidin (I. L. R., 15 Mad., p. 57,) and more recently the Calcutta High Court has taken the same view—Mahomed Akram Shaha vs. Anarbi Ch

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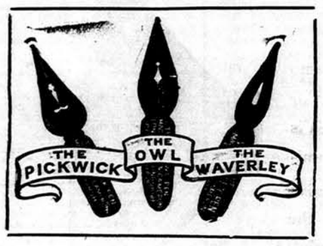

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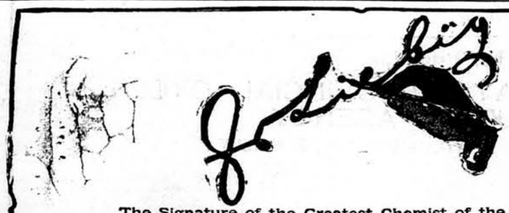

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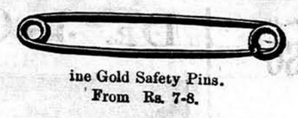

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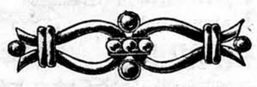

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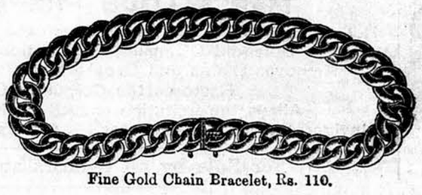

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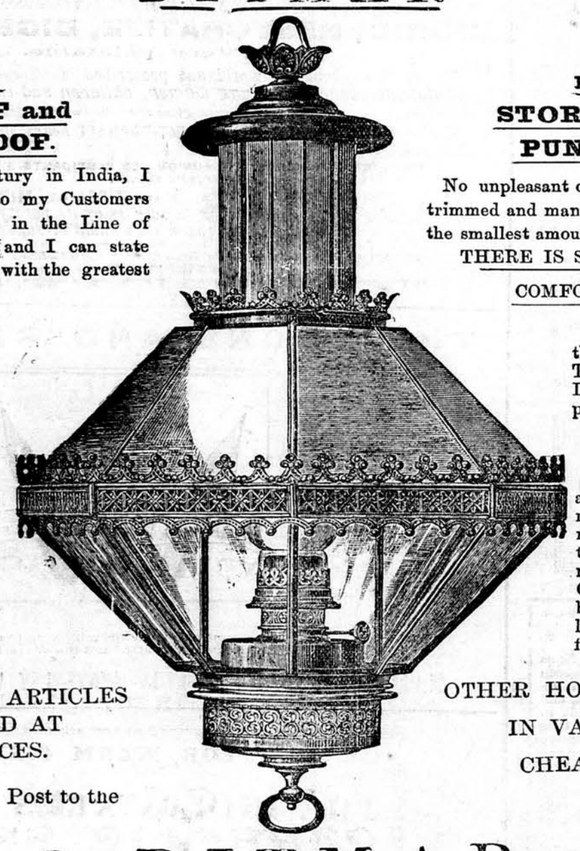

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